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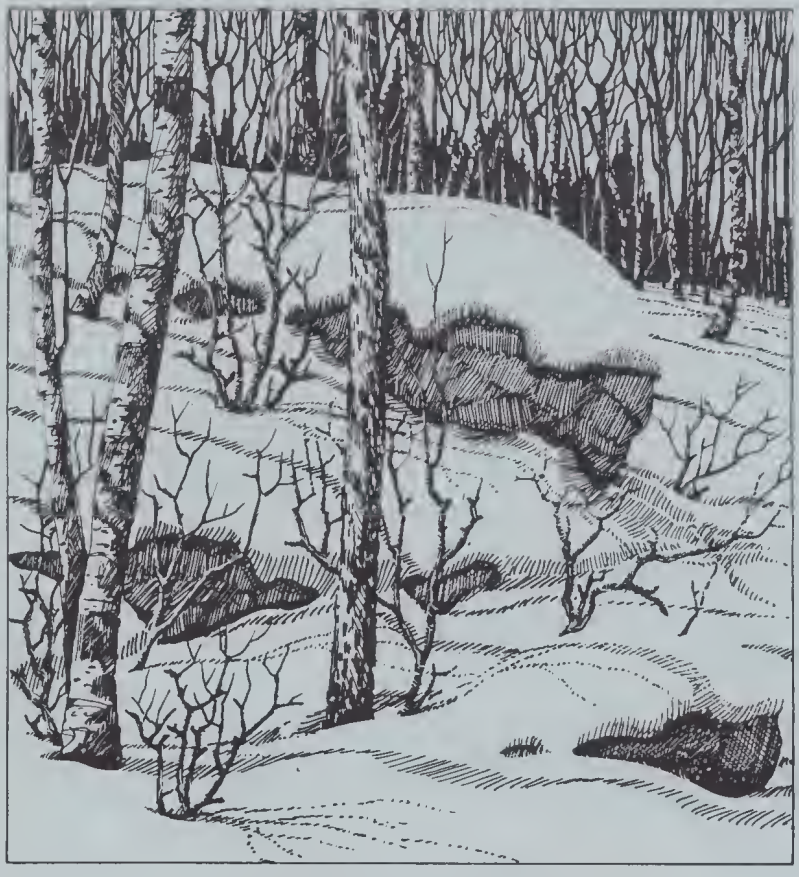

A Publication Concerned With Natural History and Conservation

The Ottawa Field-Naturalists' Club

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The Ottawa Field-Naturalists' Club

— Founded 1879 —

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David W. Moore

Objectives of the Club: To promote the appreciation, preservation and conservation of Canada's natural heritage; to encourage investigation and publish the results of research in all fields of natural history and to diffuse the information on these fields as widely as possible; to support and co-operate with organizations engaged in preserving, maintaining or restoring environments of high quality for living things.

Club Publications: THE CANADIAN FIELD-NATURALIST, a quarterly devoted to reporting research in all fields of natural history relevant to Canada, and TRAIL & LANDSCAPE, a quarterly providing articles on the natural history of the Ottawa Valley and on club activities.

Field Trips, Lectures and other natural history activities are arranged for local members; see "Coming Events" in this issue.

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Membership application, correspondence :
THE OTTAWA FIELD-NATURALISTS' CLUB
Box 35069, Westgate P.O.
Ottawa, Ontario K1Z 1A2

Information:
(613) 722-3050
After 10 a.m.

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Welcome, New Members

Ottawa Area

Rob Alvo
Andrew G. Bales
John L. Beedell
Maeve M. Collins
Sandra B. Cybulski & Family
Robert N. Dunn & Family
Peter & Judy Foulger
Sonja Hirsig
Jennifer J. Jackson & Family
Sharron Meier & Family
Susan Moxley & Family
Marion L. Robson & Family
Shan Ross
Simon Shaw & Family
Julie H. Simard
Lise M. Trudel
Noreen L. Violetta
Brad Wark & Jane Frarey
Pat E. Woodford & Family

Other Areas

John F. Wood, Van Anda, B. C.
Eglantino Canales, Saltillo, Mexico

Questions or comments about anything to do with our Club are always most welcome and will be responded to promptly.

Dave Smythe
Membership Committee
November, 1997

From the Editor

This issue is a celebration of local biodiversity. If a few of us found over 700 species in one 24 hour period (The Great Canadian Bio-blitz), and in a well used park, can you imagine how many species populate or pass through our Ottawa District in a typical year? Another article explores botanical rarities in a previously unexplored area of our region. Chris Traynor highlights what many of us missed by not getting up early and out to spot the unexpected bird visitors. These, previous articles, and future articles in *T&L*, highlight the incredible species richness right here in our region. The Excursion & Lectures Committee (in the Coming Events section of each issue of *T&L)* invites us to partake of a varied selection of trips and talks, further opportunities to experience some of this diversity first hand. Come out and enjoy.

A sincere thank you to Susan Aiken, Irwin Brodo, Francis Cook, Albert Dugal, Henry Howden, Don Lafontaine, Lubomir Masner, Elizabeth Morton, and Dick Vockeroth, who have cheerfully reviewed articles for *T&L* these past two years. Sandra Gushue carefully formats your material into camera-ready copy, Bill Gummer diligently picks out our typos and inconsistencies, Lomor Printers produces the journal that we are all so proud of, and the mailing team and Canada Post get the current issue to you. Thank you to all. (As I write this, I am hoping that our postal problems will soon be resolved.)¤

A Challenge to Artists

Sharpen your pencils, hone your computer graphics skills, do what it takes to create a winning design for our next centrefold for 1999. The rules are simple. The contest is open to all Club members and their families. Designs have to be in black and white for printing on coloured paper. The necessary information remains the same, but you are free to rearrange the text blocks and to use other lettering styles.

The winning design will be selected by ballot the night of this year's Soirée, Friday, April 24th.

Please mount your entries for easy display, and bring them to the Unitarian Church on Friday, April 24th, between 4 and 7 p.m. ¤

FON Notes

Frank Pope

In my last note I mentioned FON's "A Nature Guide to Ontario," a new guide for travellers looking for natural areas in the province. The Club has acquired a supply of these books and you can purchase a copy for $20 at Monthly Meetings or at Fletcher Wildlife Garden events.

I also mentioned that the FON Annual Conference was held jointly with the Canadian Nature Federation (CNF) in Windsor last August. To give you an idea about what a conference is like I will briefly describe my time there. Each federation had a day for their annual business meeting and speakers on current issues. The CNF focused on bird conservation and the commercialization of parks. The FON focused on Ontario's natural heritage, forestry, old growth forests, roadless areas on public lands, and community conservation initiatives. Saturday was a day for lectures, the photo salon and exhibits. I chose lectures that addressed topics related to the field trips I had selected, i.e., tall grass prairie, Pelee, Lake Erie. I took the preconference three day tour of Pelee Island (FON's Stone Road Alvar nature reserve was spectacular), had two visits to the Ojibway tall grass prairie reserve in Windsor and had a memorable one day visit to the tall grass/ oak savannah prairie on Walpole Island.

The Ottawa-Frontenac Regional FON meeting was held in Perth in September. The purpose of these meetings is to facilitate communication among the clubs in the region and to provide a link with FON. I have selected three examples of items discussed at provincial level and one example at regional level.

Top priority in Ontario last summer and fall was the "Lands for Life" initiative launched by the Ministry of Natural Resources last February. This is a massive land use planning exercise to apportion the public lands of the Canadian Shield for the foresecable future among various resource sectors (timber, wildlife, parks, etc.). The last opportunity for public participation was in November. The FON coordinated a group of agencies, identifying natural areas and building the best case possible in the short time available to defend them.

The FON held two camps for junior naturalists. In the Bruce a camp was host to 14 participants aged 10 to 12 while in Algonquin the camp was host to 11 participants aged 13 to 15. This is a great opportunity for keen young naturalists. For older people wishing to give something back to nature and learn more about Ontario's natural heritage the FON offers "Working for Wilderness."

This program provides a variety of one to ten day experiences. Some examples to date are: habitat creation at Long Point Observatory, a butterfly count at Point Pelee National Park, boardwalk construction at the Petrel Point Nature Reserve in Bruce County, and boardwalk construction in the Bruce Peninsula National Park.

Regionally, Stewart Hamill drew our attention to The Friends of the Rideau Bird Sanctuary. It is a recently formed group to protect the Rideau Bird Sanctuary, an 800 hectare tract of land on both sides of the Rideau River just west of Merrickville.¤

Baillie Fund Grants

(Available For Bird Projects in 1998)

Do you have plans for an individual or club project on birds that needs some extra funding? The **James L. Baillie Memorial Fund** may be able to help.

The fund offers two types of grants:

(1) for projects that involve research or education or that contribute to the preservation of Canadian birds; and

(2) for a special 5-year program (1994-1998) to initiate and support migration monitoring stations (bird observatories) that monitor Canadian landbirds during their migrations.

The Fund supports projects that involve volunteers in education, research or data collection. Support of graduate student research projects is not a priority. Individuals or organizations can apply. Grants range from $200 to $3,000 and average about $1,000. Next deadline for applications is **26 January 1998.**

For more information and application forms write to: Secretary, James L. Baillie Memorial Fund, Bird Studies Canada, Box 160, Port Rowan, Ontario N0E 1M0 (Tel: 519-586-3531, email bsc@nornet.on.ca).¤

URL of our site

http://www.achilles.net/ofnc/index.htm

Gatineau Park
An update on current challenges

Ian Huggett

Gatineau Park is typical of many Canadian parks where recreational overuse is spoiling the natural assets which attract visitors. Problems emerge from the park's close proximity to the Nation's Capital and the increasing fad for more glamorous outdoor recreation. Activities such as rock climbing and mountain biking are becoming more mainstream but participants are increasingly lacking the appropriate training and discipline for these sports.

Gatineau Park has a unique micro-climate on the south facing Eardley Escarpment which harbours some provincially rare species such as White Oak and Eastern Red Cedar. Climbers are inadvertently wearing away these and other sensitive species. The province's largest colony of Red Cedar is being destroyed by climbers en route to climbing sites. A rare butterfly species, specific to a particular plant, is similarly at risk.

Despite concern from the scientific community which would like to protect the escarpment, park managers have been pressured by climbing clubs to allow the sport to develop there. However, the NCC has drafted regulations which should be implemented in about two years. The new rules would allow climbing only in designated areas in the Gateway, Parkway, and Crescent Sectors (zones 1, 2 & 3). The former master plan (A Master Plan for the '90's and Beyond) clearly stipulates that no intrusive activity be allowed in conservation zones 4 & 5 (Heart of Park/Lac la Pêche Reserve), where climbing has been traditionally popular.

According to park manager, Michael Viens, Gatineau Park neither officially allows climbing, nor does it forbid it. Park managers are encouraging the various climbing clubs (such as the Alpine Club and Club Vertige) to form an association which would represent the majority of the climbers. The NCC could then better negotiate agreements with the climbers and deal with their concerns.

Twenty per cent of the trails are evaluated annually for over-use and mitigation measures are put in place where deemed necessary. Some 50 to 60 environmental impact assessments are conducted annually on park projects to forestall any

adverse effects stemming from trail construction, maintenance, or recreational activities, in compliance with the NCC Environmental Assessment Policy.

Mountain biking has grown on an even larger scale, creating one of the more difficult park user conflicts. Parks Canada has found it almost impossible to prevent this high impact activity within the National Park System, according to Michael Viens. Few bikers wish to recognize the erosion damage and the "braiding and ditching" that cycling creates on trail systems.

Despite the fact that 90 km of trails are available for mountain biking in Gatineau Park, bikers seek more challenging routes and disperse onto less used hiking trails. NCC staff inadvertently promote this by removing rocks and stumps along trails open to bikers, thus removing some of the thrills. The purpose of this maintenance program is to reduce the potential for law suites against the NCC from injured bikers.

Authorized bike use in the Gatineau commences on May 15th each year. (Before that date the ground is deemed to be too soft and vulnerable to sustain biking.) Special patrols of conservation officers, prior to May 15th, fine bikers found on trails. However, this effort to prosecute offenders has undoubtedly been compromised by drastic staff reductions from 72 to 16. Currently there are only 7 park conservation officers.

Additional recreational activities challenge the park's ecological integrity. Horseback riding has been introduced near Luskville Falls. Park officials find it difficult to ban this while mountain biking is permitted. The horse trails are confined to supplying a link to the Pontiac region's equestrian system. Dog sledding has also recently been introduced with limited success. No permission is required for ecotourism operators to use the park facilities even if they profit financially from this use, providing that current park regulations are respected.¤

Breckenridge Creek Logged

Ian Huggett

A major logging operation on one of Breckenridge Creek's main tributaries is eliminating critical wildlife habitat in violation of both provincial and municipal regulations. The creek which connects Gatineau Park's Eardley Escarpment with the Ottawa River is well known to bird watchers and other naturalists for an abundance of fauna and flora.

The high-grading of timber within the riparian zone has left eroding skid trails on steep slopes, slash choking intermittent streams, and tree crowns abandoned in the creek.

Since the cutting operation is on private land the Quebec Natural Resource Ministry cannot force compliance to forest management guidelines. However, according to the Environmental Quality Act, under the administration of the Ministry of the Environment and Wildlife, disturbance such as harvesting in the riparian zone is prohibited without a certificate of authorization. Luskville's municipal regulations require the retention of a minimum 10 metre intact buffer strip along waterways.

A Quebec Environment Ministry inspector was turned back in early September after an aggressive encounter with logging crews. He returned with a police escort and a municipal inspector to evaluate the cutting. Both officials failed to locate cutting area along the 300-500 m stretch of waterway, and consequently declared the file closed.

It was later determined that they had evaluated the wrong site.

Meanwhile the logging operation which commenced last winter threatens to eliminate a major portion of the watershed, provoking increased sedimentation, nutrient augmentation, eutrophication, turbidity, bank destablization, and total elimination of riparian and benthic communities.

For more information and to express your concern, you are encouraged to contact MEF inspector Christine Boucher (777-3434 ex. 275) and Luskville inspector Guy Perrier (455-2401). ¤

Rare Plants on the Floodplain of the Carp River

Ross and Ruth Layberry

The Lesser Celandine (Ranunculus ficaria), a surprising find near the Carp River.

The Carp River is one of only two rivers which flow for their entire course in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton (RMOC). The other, the Jock River, is well known, wheras the Carp is perhaps the least known of all our rivers. It rises in the NCC wetlands west of Bells Corners and empties into the Ottawa River in Fitzroy Harbour Provincial Park. Unless you live in West Carleton Township, you rarely if ever hear anything about it. Probably the only time it has ever hit the headlines was when the question of its navigability threatened to stall the Palladium (Corel Centre) project; the Canadian Coast Guard Service had to solve that one, with the decision that it was not navigable. Equally, local naturalists seem to ignore the river; we don't remember having seen it mentioned in *T&L* in the last twenty years. In truth, we have never thought much about it either, although we have lived within half a mile of it for the last eight years. However, a chance observation and a little follow-up work indicate that it may well be worthy of a lot more attention.

On Saturday May 10, 1997, Ruth noticed a clump of beautiful yellow-flowered plants in a roadside ditch which drains into the Carp River just beyond the "Diefenbunker" site, about two km downstream from the village of Carp. It looked at first like a clump of slightly under-sized Marsh Marigolds (*Caltha*

palustris), but closer examination showed that both leaves and flowers were different. The flowers were like large buttercups, about one inch across, bright shiny yellow, with usually eight pointed petals and three sepals. A few had nine petals and/or four sepals. The leaves were dark green, kidney-shaped, with irregular margins and shallow rounded teeth. We knew at once that this was something that we had never seen before.

Beyond the ditch was a very unattractive patch of woodland, which is flooded every year by the Carp River. Grass and other debris hang in the lower branches of the trees, whose bases, along with all the woody undergrowth and last year's dead leaves, are covered with greyish silt, altogether a totally uninviting place which we have driven past many times with absolutely no inclination to stop. This time, we walked and clambered through it and found another six patches of the plant, the largest about eight feet long. We dug up a clump for the garden and a small plant for identification purposes. When we got home, we soon identified the plant as Lesser Celandine (*Ranunculus ficaria*), a garden escapee. A quick look at the Checklist of Vascular Plants of the Ottawa District (Gillett and White, 1978) showed that it had never been reported in the Ottawa District, and a call to Dan Brunton confirmed this. Dan later told us that it had only been occasionally found in southern Ontario. Voss's "Flora of Michigan" describes it similarly; it has been found only occasionally in Michigan, as a garden escapee which almost never becomes established there. Dan wondered if it might have escaped from a nearby garden, but as the nearest existing house is up a hill several hundred metres away, separated from the river by a small ploughed field, this seems unlikely.

Over the next two weeks we checked near several other bridges over the Carp River, and found another colony of the Lesser Celandine, with several large clumps of plants, beside the bridge at the west (downstream) end of Carp, two km upstream from the first colony. We also found seven more clumps at the first site, on the other side of the road. These were growing in full sun; the original plants were in full shade, and the ones at Carp were in light shade, so we do not know what light level the plant prefers. We also have no idea of its normal blooming period. 1997 was the latest spring that we can remember, with most spring flowers blooming at least two weeks behind schedule, but we wonder if the calendar of such floodplain plants might be set by the receding flood waters rather than by temperature. Only two things seem certain. However it became established at Carp, it has spread downstream from there and has established itself over several hundred yards. And secondly, it must have survived for many years for the patches to have reached their present size.

The very rare Virginian Spring Beauty

Although we found no other locations for Lesser Celandine during our other Carp River searches, we did find some more pleasant surprises. At the next bridge, about five km downstream, on the Thomas Dolan Parkway, the land is a little higher, and most of the patch of woodland there is only rarely flooded. The bank slopes gradually into the river, with a sloping strip about thirty feet wide which floods every year. We were surprised to find almost a hundred plants of Nodding Trillium (*Trillium cernuum*) in this regularly flooded area. A check of the drier part of the woodland showed it to be quite rich, with almost all of the local spring wildflowers, including White, Red and Nodding Trilliums, but almost everything except the Nodding Trillium was confined to the higher part of the woods. Gillett and White list Nodding Trillium as sparse (meaning only 4 to 12 records), in Ontario only, and we have seen it only twice before, and never in such numbers. As over 25 separate populations are now known in the RMOC, however, its status has been revised to uncommon (D.F. Brunton, pers. comm.).

We were not optimistic when we checked the next bridge, another five km downstream, about two km east of Kinburn. The only patch of woodland near the river was on the east bank about fifty metres from the road, and proved to be an almost impenetrable two-acre thicket of Prickly-ash (*Xanthoxylum americanum*), probably the thorniest of all local shrubs. However, we could see large clumps of a white-flowered plant in the thicket, so we persevered and were rewarded by the sight of hundreds of plants of the very rare Virginian Spring Beauty (*Claytonia virginica*), in full bloom. We struggled through and around the thicket, finding the plants everywhere we looked, both in shade and in full sunshine; there must be many thousands in all. The plants were very large and robust, up to 30 cm tall, with large, almost white flowers. Gillett and

White list this species as rare (meaning no more than 3 records), in Ontario only. The last time it was reported was when we found it near Kars in 1986 (*Trail & Landscape* 21:126); that find was one of only two extant colonies known at that time. Some of those plants were growing on a rich road verge with Star-flowered False Solomon's Seal (*Smilacina stellata*), which seemed odd because that species, at least in this area, usually prefers much drier habitats. It is hard to imagine a less likely habitat for Star-flowered False Solomon's Seal than a heavy clay soil which is inundated for several weeks each spring, but we found one such area among the Prickly-ash where it and the Spring Beauty were growing together, just a few feet from the river.

There was another patch of Prickly-ash-infested woods about a hundred yards upstream, on a higher bank, probably beyond the reach of the floodwater in most years. We checked it, and found that it also contained Virginian Spring Beauty, although not nearly as many. Also, the plants were smaller and the flowers much pinker. On the west side of the river, there is a small ploughed field, followed by a stretch of low-lying bush which is probably regularly flooded. This was fenced, so we could not enter, but we saw several other small patches of Virginian Spring Beauty which, through binoculars, looked as large and as pale-flowered as the first patch. We learned later that this colony had been discovered in May 1987 by Bob Bracken. This woodland is known to contain a number of other southern vascular plants which are sparse or rare in the RMOC, including Woods Sedge (*Carex woodii*) and Swamp Buttercup (Ranunculus hispidus). In 1997 it was designated within the Kinburn Clay Plain complex as part of the system of natural areas in the RMOC which represent the best known examples of the natural biological diversity of the Region (D.F. Brunton, pers. comm.).

Finally, on May 19 we went back to the site of the first Lesser Celandine find, and found several patches of very large, pale-flowered Virginian Spring Beauties there as well!

These four locations are very different in most respects. About the only thing that they have in common is the fact that they are wholly or partially flooded by the Carp River every spring. We have checked at most two km of shoreline, out of a total length of about fifty km, so we are sure that the river's possibilities are not yet exhausted.

When the Carp River made the headlines for almost derailing the Palladium project, newspaper columnists and talk show hosts around Ottawa derisively referred to it as the "mighty" Carp River. Perhaps, from a botanical point of view, they were not so far wrong, after all.¤

The Great Canadian Bio-blitz

Kristjan Vitols and Heather Hamilton[1]

Photos by Heather Hamilton

Identification Time: L-r, Raymond Hutchinson, Jennie Schueler, Peter Hall, Leanne Kane, Aleta Karstad (sketching).

The first Great Canadian Bio-blitz was organized by the Canadian Biodiversity Institute (CBI[2]) and took place in Ottawa on June 13 and 14, 1997. The Bio-blitz is an exciting tool for biodiversity exploration, learning, and investigation in the community. It links specialists in ecology, natural history and taxonomy (both scientists and amateurs) with the general public to document and record as many species as possible within a particular area within a designated 24-hour period. The CBI will be developing this activity as an annual event in the Ottawa-Carleton region and elsewhere in Canada.

About 50 people – scientists, other specialists and members of the public – participated in this first Ottawa Bio-blitz which took place along the banks of the Rideau River from Hogs Back through Vincent Massey Park and the Carleton University Campus to Bank Street, and in the Fletcher Wildlife Garden on the Central Experimental Farm. Participants inventoried as many

different species as they could starting at 5:00 pm Friday afternoon and ending at 5:00 pm Saturday. Over 700 species (and still counting) were recorded. These included trees, shrubs, herbs, mosses, lichens, fungi, algae, spiders, insects, molluscs, and birds. Several species were found to be significant for a variety of reasons.

This blitz site is essentially an urban space which contains a fairly wide variety of habitats. Inventories of one kind or another have been done over the years in this area, and the results from this Bio-blitz will contribute to an on-going natural history inventory.

Fletcher Wildlife Garden (FWG)
The FWG is on the southern edge of the Central Experimental Farm adjacent to the Rideau Canal and Hartwell Locks. This area includes abandoned agricultural land undergoing more or less natural old-field succession as well as areas fairly heavily managed for a variety of objectives. A butterfly garden has been planted to attract Lepidoptera. A "Model Backyard Garden" with a wide selection of trees, shrubs, flowering plants and herbs was created close to the FWG building.

A small patch of essentially closed-canopy upland hardwood forest is surrounded by planted conifer windbreaks, unmown turf, old orchards and a collection of specimen trees. The FWG also includes a small dredged out pond drained by a stream running through a brushy ravine which empties into the Rideau Canal. The canal edge is either highly managed mown turf (around the locks), or trees and brushy areas close to and overhanging the water's edge.

The FWG site was inventoried on the evening of June 13 starting at 5:00 pm and continuing late into the night. Birds, trees, shrubs, grasses, herbs, butterflies and moths, as well as other animals were documented by about 20 participants. Specialists from the Canadian Museum of Nature, Canadian Wildlife Service, Agriculture & Agri-Foods Canada and other interested experts were joined by 9 members of the Macoun Club and other members of the public. Approximately 360 species were identified. This represents about 48% of the total number of species at the time of writing, but 140 species were found at both the FWG and Vincent Massey Park. Other significant findings were plant species which are the result of past land use practices including the planting of numerous exotic tree species not commonly found here.

Vincent Massey Park + Hogs Back Park (VMP)
The main Bio-blitz site was on and about the Rideau River from Hogs Back Park (HBP) through to Vincent Massey Park at Bank Street. At HBP both sides of the river and the canal section were inventoried. A diversity of habitats are found along these waterways including exposed limestone, treed, brushy

and grassy areas interspersed with managed turf and parkland habitats, still-water pools and the deeper waters of the canal and the river.

Vincent Massey Park is a mixture of heavily utilized parkland, turf, closed canopy forested areas in the upland portion, and grassy shallows and brushy areas dominate along the river. Further east along the south side of the river, between the CPR railway line and the Dunbar Bridge at Bronson Avenue, there is a very interesting swampy area with a closed canopy lowland forest. East of the bridge to Bank Street, the predominant habitat is mown turf and parkland. There are grassy and marshy areas at the shoreline and several large trees and brushy areas in the vicinity.

The islands which are just west of Billings Bridge are mostly grassy or marshy with some larger trees. Grassy shallows are found on the north side of the river at the bridge. Also on the north side of the river and east of Bank Street much of the land is private property and was not included in the Bio-blitz. Brewers Park and Brewers Pond are between Bronson Avenue and these privately held lands. The park is mostly managed turf with playing fields and some unmown turf areas. The pond provides aquatic habitats and is marshy at the west end with a grassy shoreline to the east.

Another interesting aquatic area lies between Bronson Ave. and Carleton University. The small swamp here is surrounded by large trees. Here the river has a brushy shoreline interspersed with some larger trees. The Carleton campus area fronting onto the river is mostly a rock breakwall mixed with a dry grassy bank. West of the campus to HBP consists mostly of brushy areas with large trees and a very steep bank down to the water's edge where grassy and brushy areas predominate on the flats adjacent to the river. The neighbouring canal section is a combination of dense underbrush, brushy areas, large trees, young forest and both managed and unmanaged grassy areas.

The main area of the Bio-blitz on the Rideau River, which includes both Hogs Back Park and Vincent Massey Park (designated as VMP on the species lists) was inventoried on June 14, 1997, until 5:00 p.m. by an estimated 25 people, several of whom had been participants on the previous day at the FWG.

Results

Aside from assembling species lists, several experts made interesting comments on their findings. Keith Seifert (Agriculture & Agri-Foods Canada) found 26 different species of fungi, one of which had never been documented **in this hemisphere** before. *Flahaultia hyalina* is a parasitic fungus, and was found

L-r, Sheila & Harry Thomson & Albert Dugal inventorying the plants.

growing on a log in the FWG area. This is an interesting find, but as Keith points out, it's not possible to say whether this fungus is really so rare or whether it has just been overlooked because so few people are looking for it. The Bio-blitz was a bit early for fungi to be common and so the total species count is relatively low.

Paul Hamilton (Canadian Museum of Nature) found 70 species of algae in his sampling in the pond at FWG, the Canal at Hartwell Locks, and the riffle in the Rideau River at Carleton University. One species in particular, *Hydrodictyon recticulatum* is a problem in the Rideau River.

Irwin Brodo from the Canadian Museum of Nature, found 46 lichen species (including both sites). Some of these appear to be rare (e.g., *Staurothele diffractella*) or not previously recorded in the Ottawa District (*Caloplaca ahtii*).

Linda Ley, a moss specialist, sampled Mosses & Liverworts on both sites and found 41 species which she could identfy, and two unknowns.

Albert Dugal (retired, Canadian Museum of Nature) and Sheila and Harry Thomson focused on a botanical inventory along the VMP side of the river

from HBP to Billings Bridge. With a canoe they also explored the islands in the river near Bank Street. Significant findings included Wild Garlic, Hackberry, Butttonbush and Climbing Poison Ivy. The group also discovered a large Bur Oak, approximately 14 feet in circumference and probably over 250 years old, in the wooded area of VMP near the Dunbar Bridge. Two species found, Japanese Knotweed and False Spirea, could be considered problems. Albert remarked on the absence of plants such as the White Trillium which was common in the VMP in his youth.

The Thomsons also inventoried the FWG area and were struck by the dominance of domesticated species, with very few natural, wild Canadian species present in any habitat.

Kristjan Vitols and Jennifer McKay inventoried the trees and shrubs in both FWG and VMP. Some significant findings were a nice Blue Beech population in the lowland forested area at VMP. On the negative side, the understorey in the upland forested areas of both sites showed significant amounts of Buckthorn, an introduced species, which could pose potential problems for forest tree regeneration and is presently affecting understorey development by outcompeting other species.

Don Lafontaine teaching moth identification to Seniors, Macoun Field Club.

Don Lafontaine (Agriculture & Agri-Foods Canada) with senior members of the Macoun Field Club were at the FWG in the late evening on the 13th to identify moths. Because of the cool, windy weather, moths were not plentiful, yet 21 species were tallied. Don and Peter Hall also canvassed both areas during the daytime on both days for butterflies and skippers, and recorded 12 species.

Henri Goulet (Agriculture & Agri-Foods Canada) participated on both days, at both sites, looking for insects, especially beetles. A species of ground beetle, *Carabus granulatus*, found under a rock along the river bank at VMP, is a new record for Ontario. Henri has sampled in this same area a number of times over the past 30 years, and has noted a severe decline in beetle species which he attributes to habitat loss. The fine sand and calcareous gravel beaches along the river have been eliminated through water management practices over the last few decades.

Henri, Fenja Brodo and Macoun Field Club Members set out several water traps for insects in the FWG, the contents of which have only partially been identified to date.

Fenja Brodo collected 10 species of Crane Flies, and two of these *(Tipula concava* and *Antocha obtusa*) are new records for the Ottawa District.

Raymond Hutchinson (retired, Agriculture & Agri-Foods Canada) found 7 species of Odonata (Dragonflies & Damselflies) and 9 spiders, all common species.

Andy Hamilton (Agriculture & Agri-Foods Canada) found that 5 of the 12+ species of Homoptera (Spittlebugs, Leafhoppers and Treehoppers) were introduced from Europe.

Steve Wendt and Erica Dunn (Canadian Wildlife Service), and Rob Alvo and Tony Beck (local bird experts), heard and/or saw 54 species of birds at both sites.

Fred Schueler (Research Associate with the CBI) found three Viviparid snails (Mystery Snails), one of which *(Cipangopaludina chinensis)* is an introduced species and may be the first record for Ottawa. Snail expert Wayne Grimm analyzed the shells from drift collected by Fred from the river, and identified 15 species of land snails, 14 aquatic snails and 5 bivalves.

In addition, Fred searched for Unionids (freshwater clams) at the VMP site. In September 1996, at this site he had found the river water startlingly clear and the bottom covered with small, first year Zebra Mussels (*Dreissena*

polymorpha), but at the time of the Bio-blitz, the water was more turbid and though there were many mussels they did not pave the bottom of the river. Some shorelines, however, had drifts 30 cm deep of dead *Dreissena* shells. In 1996, Fred found native Unionids (mostly *Lampsilis radiata*) were crowded with *Dreissena:* in the substrate as if killed *in situ*, freshly dead, or bearded with *Dreissena* but still alive. At the blitz there were only a very few living *L radiata* and *Elliptio complanata* (two of the three most common species in the area) and he found old shells of two other species, *Lasmigona costata* and *Ligumia recta*. Ten species of unionids are historically known from this stretch of the river.

Fred also noted one common indigenous crayfish, *Orconectes virilis*, but not the introduced *Orconectes rusticus* which threatens the indigenous species, and has been found as close as Black Rapids.

Fred Schueler analyzing clam shells from the Rideau River

Ontario Herpetological Summary records for this area document the presence of four salamanders, five anurans, three turtles, and two snakes. Many of these are likely extirpated from the area. Fred saw and heard only Green Frogs (*Rana clamitans*) and Bull Frogs (*R. catesbeiana*), although other participants recorded other species. No snakes or salamanders were found on the day of the blitz.

Five species of fish were found, and Fred noted that in McAllister and Coad, 1974, 29 species are listed for this area of the Rideau River. However, no one was focusing on fish during the blitz so the species numbers are low.

Many thanks to Fred for studying historical records and databases on Unionid Mussels, Reptiles and Amphibians for this site and comparing them with the blitz results. Thanks also to Fred's wife Aleta Karstad and their 9 year-old daughter Jennie Schueler who were active participants, helping to net and identify insects as well as molluscs.

Conclusion

With over 740 species identified, we can call this first Great Canadian Bio-blitz a success. Feedback from virtually all participants indicates that not only was the Bio-blitz scientifically useful and productive, but that everyone had a great deal of fun! The CBI will be organizing the second **Great Canadian Bio-blitz** next June at a different site within the Ottawa-Carleton region and we invite anyone who is interested in participating next year to contact us. For more information about the results of this Bio-blitz or to sign up for next year, call Heather Hamilton at 826-2190. Come explore, learn and enjoy.

Thanks are due to many people who helped make this first Bio-blitz a success: Environment Canada for financial support, the National Capital Commission and Vincent Massey Park staff, Sandy Garland at the Fletcher Wildlife Garden; and especially all the participants who generously gave of their time, expertise and enthusiasm.

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[1] Executive Coordinator of the Canadian Biodiversity Institute.

[2] CBI is a non-profit, charitable NGO established in April 1995 and based in Ottawa. Its mandate is to facilitate biodiversity conservation in Canada through action-oriented education, training, and research. CBI focuses on the need to initiate activities particularly at the community level through programs like the Great Canadian Bio-blitz.¤

List of Species Collected on the Ottawa Bio-blitz June 13-14th, 1997.

FWG = Fletcher Wild Life Garden; VMP = Vincent Massey Park (including Hogs Back Park)

Algae (Paul Hamilton, 70 species)

Diatoms

Achnanthes lanceolata, FWG
Achnanthes minutissima, FWG, VMP
Amphora pediculus, FWG
Asterionella formosa, FWG
Cocconeis pediculus, FWG, VMP
Cocconeis placentula, FWG, VMP
Cyclotella pseudostelligera, FWG, VMP
Cyclotella meneghiniana, FWG, VMP
Cymatopleura elliptica, FWG, VMP
Cymbella cistula, FWG
Cymbella minuta, FWG
Cymbella protracta, FWG
Diatoma tenueis var. *elongatum*, FWG
Diatoma hyemalis, FWG
Fragilaria capucina, FWG, VMP
Fragilaria capucina var. *rumpens* FWG, VMP
Fragilaria construens, FWG, VMP
Fragilaria crotonensis, FWG
Fragilaria fasciculata, FWG
Gomphonema angustatum, FWG
Gomphonema gracile, FWG
Gomphonema olivaceum, FWG
Gomphonema truncatum, var. *capitatum*, FWG
Gyrosigma acuminatum, FWG
Navicula capitata, FWG, VMP
Navicula tripunctata, FWG
Navicula cryptotenella, FWG
Navicula halophila, FWG
Navicula radiosa, FWG
Navicula rhynchocephala, FWG
Navicula veneta, FWG
Nitzschia gracilis, FWG
Nitzschia acicularis, FWG
Nitzschia amphiba, FWG
Nitzschia acuminata, FWG
Nitzschia dissipata, FWG, VMP
Nitzschia palea, FWG
Rhoicosphenia curvata, FWG
Stephanodiscus binderianus, VMP
Stephanodiscus parvus, VMP
Surirella brebissonii, FWG
Synedra ulna, FWG, VMP
Tabellaria flocculosa, VMP

Green Algae

Characium, sp., FWG
Chlamydomonas sp., FWG
Cladophora glomerata, FWG, VMP
Cosmarium punctulatum, FWG
Cosmarium regnelii, FWG
Hydrodictyon reticulatum, VMP
Pediastum boryanum, FWG
Monoraphidium sp., FWG
Scenedesmus acutus, FWG
Scenedesmus bijuga, FWG
Scenedesmus bicaudatus, FWG
Scenedesmus magnus, FWG
Scenedesmus opoliensus, FWG
Scenedesmus spinosus, FWG
Spirogyra sp., FWG
Tetraedron minutum, FWG

Cryptophyte Algae

Cryptomonas erosa, FWG, VMP
Cryptomonas erosa var. *reflexa*, FWG, VMP
Rhodomonas minuta, FWG, VMP

Cyanobacteria (Blue-green Algae)

Limnothrix planktonica, FWG
Merismipedia tenuissima, FWG
Oscillatoria limnetica, FWG
Oscillatoria subbrevis, VMP

Chrysophyte Algae

Dinobryon bavaricum, FWG
Dinobryon sociale var. *americana*, FWG
Mallomonas pseudocoronatus, FWG
Spiniferomonas cornatus, FWG

Fungi (J. Ginns, K. Seifert, 26 species)

Acremonium berkeleyanum, Deuteromycete VMP

Acremonium strictum, Deuteromycete, VMP
Alternaria sp., Deuteromycete, VMP
Amphiporthe aculeans, Ascomycete, VMP
Beauveria bassiana, Deuteromycete, VMP
Bjerkandera adusta, Polypore, FWG,VMP
Bovista pila, Puffball, FWG,VMP
Cladosporium cladosporioides, Deuteromycete, VMP
Coprinus micaeus, Inky Cap, FWG, VMP
Cylindrium elongatum, Deuteromycete, VMP
Cylindrotrichum oligospermum, Deuteromycete, VMP
Daedaleopsis confragosa, Currycomb Bracket, FWG, VMP
Dictyochaeta simplex, Deuteromycete, VMP
Exidia repanda, Black Jelly, FWG, VMP
Flahaultia hyalina, Deuteromycete, VMP
Fusarium pallidoroseum, Deuteromycete, VMP
Ganoderma applanatum, Artist's Fungus, VMP
Graphium penicillioides, Deuteromycete, VMP
Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginiana, Cedar-Apple Rust, FWG, VMP
Ophiostoma minus, Ascomycete, VMP
Penicillium sp., Deuteromycete, VMP
Phaeocalicium curtisii, Stubble fungus, VMP
Polyporus squamosus, Scaly Bracket, VMP
Sebacina sp., Basidomycete, VMP
Trimmatostroma salicis, Deuteromycete, VMP
Varicosporium elodeae, Deuteromycete, VMP

Lichens (Irwin Brodo, 46 species)

Amandinea punctata, Disk Lichen, FWG
Caloplaca ahtii, Fire-dot Lichen, FWG
Caloplaca cerina, Fire-dot Lichen, FWG
Caloplaca feracissima, Fire-dot Lichen, FWG
Caloplaca flavovirescens (cfr.), Fire-dot lichen, VMP
Caloplaca sideritis (cfr.), Fire-dot Lichen, VMP
Caloplaca sp., Fire-dot Lichen, VMP
Caloplaca velata, Fire-dot Lichen, VMP
Candelaria concolor, Candle Lichen, FWG,VMP
Candelariella aurella, Yolk Lichen, VMP
Candelariella efflorescens, Yolk Lichen, FWG
Candelariella vitellina, Yolk Lichen, VMP
Cladonia chlorophaea, Mealy Pyxie-cup , VMP
Lecania sp., Rim Lichen, FWG
Lecanora muralis, Stonewall Lichen, VMP
Lecanora symmicta, Fused rim Lichen, FWG
Lecanora umbrosa (cfr.), Shaded Rim Lichen, VMP
Lecanora sp., Rim Lichen, VMP
Lecidella stigmatea, Disk Lichen, VMP
Lepraria lobificans, Dust Lichen, VMP
Melanelia subaurifera, Camouflage Lichen, FWG
Parmelia sulcata, Hammered Shield Lichen, FWG, VMP
Phaeophyscia orbicularis, Shadow Lichen, VMP
Phaeophyscia rubropulchra, Orange-cored Shadow Lichen, VMP
Phaeophyscia sciastra, Shadow Lichen, VMP
Physcia adscendens, Helmet Lichen, FWG, VMP
Physcia aipolia, Mottled Rosette Lichen, FWG, VMP
Physcia caesia, Blue-grey Rosette Lichen, VMP
Physcia dubia, Rosette Lichen, FWG, VMP
Physcia millegrana, Lace-edged Rosette Lichen, FWG, VMP
Physcia stellaris, Star Rosette Lichen, FWG, VMP
Physcia subtilis, Granite Rosette Lichen, VMP
Physciella chloantha, Rosette Lichen, FWG
Physconia detersa, Frosted Lichen, FWG, VMP
Placynthium nigrum, Blue-margined Lichen, VMP

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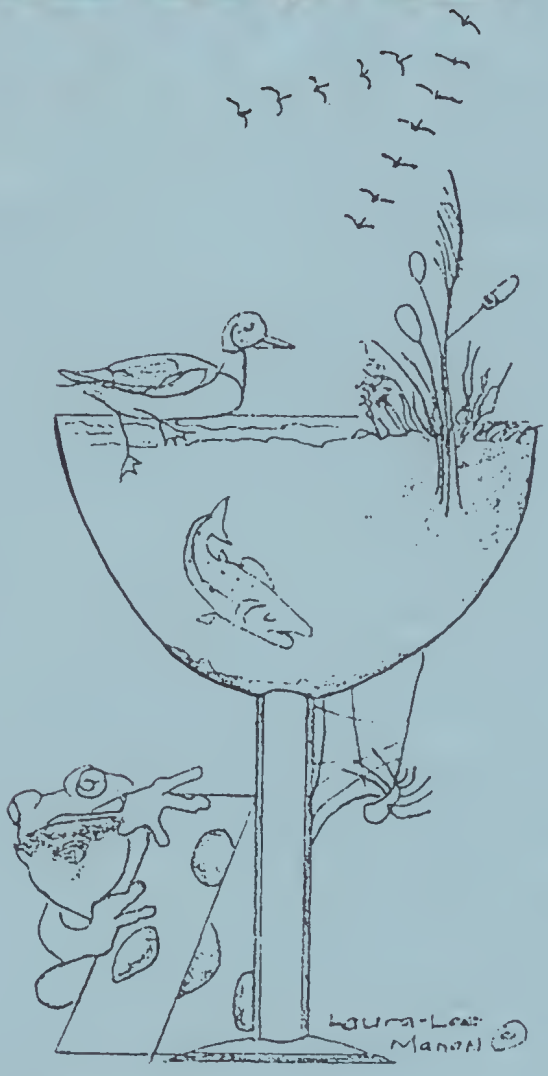


PLACE: Unitarian Church Hall
30 Cleary Street
#2 and #18 Buses stop at Cleary Street and Richmond Road.

RESERVATIONS: To order tickets, fill in the order form and send it along with remittance before April 15th to:

The Ottawa Field-Naturalists' Club
c/o Ellaine Dickson, 2037 Honeywell Avenue
Ottawa, Ontario, K2A 0P7

oirée

Wine & Cheese Party

Friday, April 24, 1998, 7:30 p.m.

■ Selection of wines ■ cheese & crackers ■ tea & coffee
■ non-alcoholic punch ■ fruit

Help make this another festive evening by coming to our annual party and mingling with fellow naturalists.

Join us in honouring The Member of the Year and recipients of the Service Award, Anne Hanes Natural History Award, Conservation Awards and the President's Prize.

Members are invited to exhibit photographic prints and original art on a natural history theme. The best overall colour or B. & W. photograph will be selected by ballot and a prize awarded to the lucky winner.

Mount display items for easy handling and bring them to the Unitarian Church between 4 and 7 p.m. on Friday, April 24th. Everything is to be taken home at the end of the evening. To reserve exhibition space and for further information contact Philip Martin (729-3218).

Prizes will also be awarded for the best Macoun Field Club displays. Children (primary or high school) who are OFNC members but not Macoun Field Club Members are also encouraged to compete.

NAME:_____

ADDRESS:_____

_____

_____ PHONE:_____

Please send me ___tickets to the OFNC Annual Soirée at $9 ($4 for students under 18) per person.
Enclosed please find my cheque or money order for $___

Rinodina glauca, Pepper-spored Lichen, FWG, VMP
Rinodina iowensis, Pepper-spored Lichen, VMP
Rinodina sp., Pepper-spored Lichen, VMP
Scoliciosporum chlorococcum, Dot Lichen, FWG
Staurothele diffractella, Pimple Lichen, VMP
Staurothele sp., Pimple Lichen, VMP
Verrucaria calkinsiana, Rock-pit Lichen, VMP
Verrucaria sp., Blackhead Lichen, VMP
Xanthoparmelia cumberlandia, Rockshield Lichen, VMP
Xanthoria fallax, Shingled Orange Lichen, FWG, VMP
Xanthoria polycarpa, Fruiting Orange Lichen, FWG

Mosses (Linda Ley, 39 species)

Amblystegium humile, FWG, VMP
Amblystegium riparium, VMP
Amblystegium serpens, VMP
Amblystegium tenax, VMP
Amblystegium varium, FWG, VMP
Anomodon attenuatus, VMP
Atrichum altecristatum, Wavy Catharinea, VMP
Barbula unguiculata, VMP
Brachythecium acuminatum, VMP
Brachythecium oxycladon, FWG
Brachythecium populeum, VMP
Brachythecium rivulare, VMP
Brachythecium rutabulum, FWG
Brachythecium salebrosum, VMP
Brachythecium sp., FWG, VMP
Bryum caespiticium, FWG, VMP
Bryum pseudotriquetrum, VMP
Callicladium haldanianum, VMP
Campylium chrysophyllum, FWG, VMP
Campylium hispidulum, VMP
Ceratodon purpureus, FWG, VMP
Dichelyma pallescens, VMP
Didymodon fallax, VMP
Fissidens bryoides, VMP
Fissidens taxifolius, FWG, VMP
Hypnum lindbergii, Feather Moss, VMP
Leskea polycarpa, FWG, VMP
Leskeella nervosa, VMP
Orthotrichum anomalum, VMP
Orthotrichum obtusifolium, FWG
Orthotrichum stellatum, FWG
Physcomitrium pyriforme, Top or Urn Moss, FWG
Plagiomnium cuspidatum, Woodsy Mnium, FWG, VMP
Pleuridium subulatum, Pygmy Moss, FWG
Pohlia nutans, FWG
Pylaisiella polyantha, FWG
Schistidium rivulare, VMP
Taxiphyllum deplanatum, VMP
Tetraphis pellucida, VMP

Liverworts (Linda Ley, 2 species)

Chiloscyphus profundus, VMP
Jamesoniella autumnalis, VMP

Ferns & Fern allies (Albert Dugal, Sheila & Harry Thomson, 5 species)

Athyrium filix-femina, Lady Fern, VMP
Equisetum arvense, Horsetail, FWG, VMP
Matteuccia struthiopteris, Ostrich Fern, VMP
Onoclea sensibilis, Sensitive Fern, VMP
Pteridium aquilinum, Bracken Fern, VMP

Conifers (A. Dugal, S. & H. Thomson, K. Vitols, 16 species)

Abies concolor, White Fir, VMP
Abies sp., Fir, VMP
Juniperus communis, Juniper, VMP
Larix laricina, Tamarack, FWG, VMP
Larix sp., Larch, VMP
Picea abies, Norway Spruce, FWG
Picea glauca, White Spruce, FWG, VMP
Picea pungens, Blue Spruce, VMP
Pinus mugho, Mugho Pine, VMP
Pinus nigra, Austrian pine, VMP
Pinus resinosa, Red Pine, FWG, VMP
Pinus strobus, Eastern White Pine, VMP
Pinus sylvestris, Scots Pine, FWG, VMP
Taxus canadensis, Canada Yew, FWG,VMP

Thuja occidentalis, Eastern White Cedar, FWG, VMP

Tsuga canadensis, Eastern Hemlock, VMP

Dicots - Woody (A. Dugal, J. McKay S. & H. Thomson, K. Vitols, 89 species)

Acer ginnala, Amur Maple, VMP

Acer negundo, Manitoba Maple, FWG, VMP

Acer rubrum, Red Maple, VMP

Acer saccharinum, Silver Maple, VMP

Acer saccharum, Sugar Maple, VMP

Aesculus hippocastanum, Horsechestnut, VMP

Amelanchier humilis, Serviceberry, VMP

Amelanchier sp., Serviceberry, VMP

Berberis vulgaris, Common Barberry, VMP

Betula alleghaniensis, Yellow Birch, VMP

Betula papyrifera, White Birch, VMP

Betula pendula, European Birch, VMP

Carpinus caroliniana, Blue Beech, VMP

Carya cordiformis, Bitternut Hickory, VMP

Celastrus scandens, Bittersweet, VMP

Celtis occidentalis, Hackberry, FWG, VMP

Cephalanthus occidentalis, Buttonbush, VMP

Cornus alternifolia, Alternate-leaved Dogwood, VMP

Cornus racemosa, Gray Dogwood, VMP

Cornus rugosa, Round-leaved Dogwood, VMP

Cornus stolonifera, Red-osier Dogwood, FWG

Corylus cornuta, Beaked Hazelnut, VMP

Crataegus sp., Hawthorn, FWG, VMP

Diervilla lonicera, Northern Bush-honeysuckle, VMP

Fagus grandifolia, American Beech, VMP

Fraxinus americana, White Ash, FWG, VMP

Fraxinus nigra, Black Ash, VMP

Fraxinus pennsylvanica, Red Ash, VMP

Juglans cinerea, Butternut, FWG, VMP

Lonicera canadensis, Bush Honeysuckle, FWG

Lonicera sempervirens, Trumpet Honeysuckle, FWG

Lonicera tatarica, Tatarian Honeysuckle, FWG, VMP

Lonicera X bella, Belle Honeysuckle, VMP

Malus pumila, Common Apple, FWG

Malus sp., Crabapple, VMP

Ostrya virginiana, Hop Hornbeam, VMP

Parthenocissus vitacea, Virginia creeper, FWG, VMP

Physocarpus opulifolius, Eastern Ninebark, VMP

Populus balsamifera, Balsam Poplar, VMP

Populus deltoides X tacamahaca, DTAC Hybrid Poplar, FWG

Populus deltoides, Cottonwood, VMP

Populus grandidentata, Large-toothed Aspen, VMP

Populus tremuloides, Trembling Aspen, FWG, VMP

Prunus nigra, Canada Plum, VMP

Prunus pensylvanica, Pin Cherry, FWG

Prunus serotina, Black Cherry, VMP

Prunus virginiana, Choke Cherry, VMP

Quercus borealis, Red Oak, FWG, VMP

Quercus macrocarpa, Bur Oak, VMP

Rhamnus cathartica, Common Buckthorn, VMP

Rhamnus frangula, Glossy Buckthorn, VMP

Rhus radicans, Poison Ivy, FWG, VMP

Rhus radicans var. *negundo*, Climbing Poison Ivy, VMP

Rhus typhina, Staghorn Sumac, FWG, VMP

Ribes alpinum, Alpine Currant, VMP

Ribes americanum, Wild Black Currant, VMP

Ribes cynosbati, Wild Gooseberry, VMP

Ribes sativum, Garden Currant, VMP

Ribes triste, American Red Currant, VMP

Robinia pseudoacacia, Black Locust, VMP

Rosa acicularis, Prickly Wild Rose, FWG

Rosa blanda, Smooth Wild Rose, VMP

Rosa sp., Rose, VMP

Rubus occidentalis, Black Raspberry, VMP

Rubus odoratus, Purple Flowering Raspberry, FWG, VMP

Rubus strigosus, Wild Raspberry, FWG, VMP

Salix alba, White Willow, VMP

Salix amygdaloides, Peach-leaf Willow, FWG
Salix eriocephala, Heart-leaved Willow, VMP
Salix nigra, Black Willow, VMP
Salix nigra X alba, Black Willow Hybrid, VMP
Salix X rubens, Hybrid White Willow, VMP
Sambucus canadensis, Common Elder, FWG
Sambucus pubens, Red-berried Elder, VMP
Solanum dulcamara, Climbing Nightshade, FWG, VMP
Sorbaria sorbifolia, False Spirea, VMP
Sorbus americana, American Mountain-ash, VMP
Sorbus aucuparia, European Mountain-ash, VMP
Symphoricarpos albus, Snowberry, VMP
Syringa vulgaris, Common Lilac, FWG, VMP
Tilia americana, Basswood, VMP
Tilia cordata, Little Leaf Linden, VMP
Ulmus americana, American Elm, FWG, VMP
Ulmus glabra, Scotch Elm, FWG
Ulmus pumilla, Siberian Elm, FWG
Viburnum lantana, Wayfaring Tree, VMP
Viburnum lentago, Nannyberry, VMP
Viburnum trilobum, Highbush Cranberry, VMP
Vitis riparia, Riverbank Grape, FWG, VMP

Dicots - Herbs
(A. Dugal, S. & H. Thomson, 136 species)

Achillea millefolium, Yarrow, VMP
Actaea pachypoda, White Baneberry, VMP
Actaea rubra, Red Baneberry, VMP
Alliaria officinalis, Garlic Mustard, VMP
Ambrosia artemisiifolia, Ragweed, FWG, VMP
Amphicarpaea bracteata, Hog Peanut, VMP
Anemone canadensis, Canada Anemone, FWG, VMP
Anemone virginiana, Thimbleweed, VMP
Antennaria neglecta, Field Pussy-toes, VMP
Apios tuberosa, Groundnut, VMP
Apocynum androsaemifolium, Dogbane, FWG, VMP
Apocynum cannabinum, Indian Hemp, VMP
Aralia nudicaulis, Wild Sarsparilla, VMP
Arctium minus, Common Burdock, VMP
Artemisia vulgaris, Mugwort, VMP
Asclepias incarnata, Swamp Milkweed, VMP
Asclepias syriaca, Common Milkweed, VMP
Aster cordifolius, Heart-leaved Aster, VMP
Aster lateriflorus, Calico Aster, VMP
Aster macrophyllus, Large-leaved Aster, VMP, FWG
Aster novae-angliae, New England Aster, VMP
Aster puniceus, Purple-stemmed Aster, VMP
Aster sp., Aster, VMP
Barbarea vulgaris, Winter Cress, VMP
Berteroa incana, Hoary alyssum, FWG, VMP
Bidens frondosa, Large-leaved Beggarticks, VMP
Boehmeria cylindrica, False Nettle, VMP
Caltha palustris, Marsh Marigold, FWG
Capsella bursa-pastoris, Shepherds's-purse, VMP
Carum carvi, Caraway, VMP
Cassia nictitans, Wild Sensitive Plant, FWG
Caulophyllum thalictroides, Blue Cohosh, VMP
Cerastium fontanum, Mouse-ear Chick-weed, VMP
Chelidonium majus, Celandine, VMP
Chelone glabra, Turtlehead, VMP
Chenopodium album, Lamb's Quarters, VMP, FWG
Chrysanthemum leucanthemum, Ox-eye Daisy, FWG, VMP
Cicuta maculata, Water Hemlock, VMP
Circaea lutetiana, Enchanter's Nightshade, VMP
Cirsium arvense, Canada Thistle, FWG, VMP
Cirsium discolor, Field Thistle, FWG
Cirsium vulgare, Scotch Thistle, FWG, VMP

Convolvulus sepium, Hedge Bindweed, VMP
Conyza canadensis, Horseweed, VMP
Cynanchum medium, Swallow-wort, FWG, VMP
Cynanchum nigrum, Black Swallow-wort, FWG
Cynoglossum officinale, Hound's-tongue, FWG, VMP
Daucus carota, Queen Anne's-lace, FWG, VMP
Desmodium canadense, Showy Tick-trefoil, VMP
Echinocystis lobata, Wild Cucumber, VMP
Epilobium coloratum, Purple-leaved Willow-herb, VMP
Erigeron philadelphicus, Philadelphia Fleabane, VMP
Erigeron sp., Fleabane, VMP
Erysimum sp., Treacle Mustard, VMP
Eupatorium maculatum, Spotted Joe-Pye-weed, VMP
Eupatorium rugosum, White Snakeroot, VMP
Fragaria virginiana, Common Strawberry, VMP
Galium boreale, Northern Bedstraw, FWG
Galium palustre, Marsh Bedstraw, VMP
Galium triflorum, Fragrant Bedstraw, FWG
Geum aleppicum, Yellow Geum, FWG
Geum sp., Avens, VMP
Glechoma hederacea, Ground Ivy, VMP
Helianthus annuus, Common Sunflower, VMP
Heliopsis helianthoides, False Sunflower, VMP
Hesperis matronalis, Dame's Rocket, VMP
Hieracium florentinum, Smooth Hawk-weed, VMP
Hieracium vulgatum, King Devil, FWG, VMP
Hypericum perforatum, Common St. John's-wort, VMP
Impatiens capensis, Touch-me-not, VMP
Laportea canadensis, Wood Nettle, VMP
Lepidium densiflorum, Peppergrass, VMP
Linaria vulgaris, Toadflax, FWG, VMP
Lithospermum officinale, Gromwell, FWG, VMP
Lotus corniculatus, Bird's Foot Trefoil, FWG
Lupinus perennis, Wild Lupine, FWG
Lycopus americanus, Cut-leaved Bugle-weed, VMP
Lysimachia ciliata, Fringed Loosestrife, VMP
Lysimachia nummularia, Moneywort, VMP
Lythrum salicaria, Purple Loosestrife, FWG, VMP
Matricaria matricaroides, Pineapple Weed, FWG
Medicago lupulina, Black Medic, VMP
Melilotus sp., Sweet Clover, FWG, VMP
Mentha arvensis, Wild Mint, VMP
Myosotis sp., Forget-me-not, FWG
Nepeta cataria, Catnip, VMP
Nymphaea odorata, Fragrant Water-lily, VMP
Oenothera biennis, Evening Primrose, FWG, VMP
Ornithogalum umbellatum, Star-of-Bethlehem, FWG
Oxalis stricta, Yellow Wood-sorrel, VMP, FWG
Oxalis sp., Wood-sorrel, VMP
Pastinaca sativa, Wild Parsnip, VMP
Phlox divaricata, Wild Phlox, FWG
Pilea pumila, Clearweed, VMP
Plantago major, Common Plantain, VMP
Polygonum amphibium, Water Smartweed, VMP
Polygonum cuspidatum, Japanese Knotweed, VMP
Polygonum sp., Smartweed, VMP
Potentilla argentea, Silvery Cinquefoil, FWG, VMP
Potentilla recta, Rough-Fruited Cinquefoil, VMP
Potentilla simplex, Common Cinquefoil, FWG
Ranunculus acris, Buttercup, VMP
Rumex crispus, Curled Dock, FWG, VMP
Rumex sp., Dock, VMP
Sanguinaria canadensis, Bloodroot, VMP
Sanicula sp., Snakeroot, VMP

Sedum acre, Stonecrop, FWG
Silene vulgaris, Bladder Campion, FWG, VMP
Sinapsis arvensis, Charlock, VMP
Solanum nigrum, Deadly Nightshade, FWG
Solidago altissima, Tall Goldenrod, VMP
Solidago canadensis, Canada Goldenrod, FWG
Solidago flexicaulis, Zig-zag Goldenrod, VMP
Stachys palustris, Woundwort, VMP
Stellaria graminea, Lesser Stitchwort, FWG
Taraxacum officinale, Common Dandelion, FWG, VMP
Thalictrum dioicum, Early Meadow Rue, VMP
Thalictrum polygamum, Tall Meadow Rue, VMP
Thlaspi arvense, Field Penny-cress, VMP
Tiarella cordifolia, Foamflower, VMP
Tragopogon porrifolius, Oyster Plant, FWG
Tragopogon pratensis, Goat's-beard, VMP
Trifolium aureum, Hop Clover, FWG
Trifolium hybridum, Alsike Clover, FWG
Trifolium pratense, Red Clover, FWG, VMP
Trifolium repens, White Clover, VMP
Urtica dioica, Stinging Nettle, VMP
Verbascum thapsus, Mullein, VMP
Verbena hastata, Blue Vervain, VMP
Veronica serpyllifolia, Thyme-leaved Speedwell, VMP
Vicia americana, Purple Vetch, FWG
Vicia cracca, Cow Vetch, FWG, VMP
Viola conspersa, Dog Violet, VMP
Viola pubescens, Yellow Violet, VMP
Viola soraria, Common Blue Violet, FWG
Xanthium strumarium, Cocklebur, VMP

Monocots (Albert Dugal, Sheila & Harry Thomson, 39 species)

Allium canadense, Wild Garlic, VMP
Arisaema triphyllum, Jack-in-the-pulpit, FWG, VMP
Asparagus officinalis, Asparagus, VMP
Bromus inermis, Awnless Brome Grass, VMP
Butomus umbellatus, Flowering-rush, FWG, VMP
Carex arctata, Compressed Sedge, VMP
Carex retrorsa, Retrorse Sedge, VMP
Carex stipata, Awl-fruited Sedge, VMP
Carex spp., several sedges, VMP
Convallaria majalis, Lily-of-the-valley, VMP
Dactylis glomerata, Orchard Grass, VMP
Epipactis helleborine, Helleborine, VMP
Glyceria striata, Fowl Manna Grass, VMP
Hydrocharis morsus-ranae, Frog's-bit, FWG, VMP
Iris pseudacorus, Yellow Flag, FWG, VMP
Iris versicolor, Blue Flag, VMP
Lemna minor, Lesser Duckweed, VMP
Maianthemum canadense, Wild Lily-of-the-valley, VMP
Oryzopsis asperifolia, Rice Grass, VMP
Phalaris arundinacea, Reed Canary Grass, FWG, VMP
Phleum pratense, Timothy Grass, FWG
Poa palustris, Swamp Meadow Grass, VMP
Poa pratensis, Kentucky Blue Grass, VMP
Polygonatum biflorum, Solomon's Seal, FWG
Polygonatum canaliculatum, Great Solomon's Seal, FWG
Polygonatum pubescens, Hairy Solomon's Seal, VMP
Pontedaria cordata, Pickerel-weed, VMP
Sagittaria latifolia, Broad-leaved Arrowhead, FWG, VMP
Scirpus fluviatilis, River Bulrush, VMP
Scirpus validus, Strong Bulrush, VMP
Scirpus sp., Bulrush, FWG, VMP
Sisyrinchium sp., Blue-eyed-grass, FWG
Smilacina racemosa, False Solomon's Seal, FWG, VMP
Smilacina stellata, Star-flowered False Solomon's Seal, VMP
Sparganium eurycarpum, Broad-fruited Bur-reed, VMP
Trillium cernuum, Nodding Trillium, VMP
Trillium grandiflorum, White Trillium, VMP
Typha latifolia, Wide-leaved Cattail, FWG, VMP

Uvularia grandiflora, Large-flowered Bellwort, VMP

Molluscs
(F. Scheuler & W. Grimm, 40 species)

@@ = dead shells only, population likely extinct)

Aquatic Snails

Amnicola limosa, Ordinary Spire Snail, VMP
Bythinia tentaculata, European Faucet Snail, VMP
Campeloma decisum, Brown Mystery Snail, VMP@@
Cipangopaludina chinensis, Oriental Mystery Snail, VMP
Fossaria modicella, Modest Fossaria, VMP
Gyraulus circumstriatus, Flatly Coiled Gyraulus, VMP
Gyraulus deflectus, Irregular Gyraulus, VMP
Gyraulus parvus, Modest Gyraulus, VMP
Helisoma campanulatum, Bell-mouth Ramshorn, VMP
Helisoma infracarinatum, Carinate Ramshorn, VMP
Helisoma trivolvus, Larger Eastern Ramshorn, VMP
Marstonia decepta, Pilsbry's Spire Snail, VMP
Planorbula armigera, Say's Toothed Planorbid, VMP
Promenetus exacuous, Keeled Promenetus, VMP
Valvata tricarinata, Three-keeled Valve Snail, VMP
Viviparus georgianus, Banded Mystery Snail, VMP

Land Snails

Anguispira alternata, VMP
Cochlicopa lubrica, VMP
Cochlicopa repentina, VMP
Hawaiia minuscula, VMP
Helicodiscus parallelus, VMP
Nesovitrea electrina, VMP
Oxyloma sp., VMP
Pupilla muscorum, VMP
Trichia hispida, VMP
Vallonia costata, VMP
Vallonia excentrica, VMP
Vallonia pulchella, VMP
Vertigo pygmaea, VMP
Zonitoides arboreus, VMP
Zonitoides nitidus, VMP

Mussels

Dreissena polymorpha, Zebra Mussel, VMP
Elliptio complanata, Eastern Elliptio Mussel, VMP
Lampsilis radiata, Eastern Lamp Mussel, VMP
Lasmigona costata, Fluted Shell Mussel, VMP@@
Ligumia recta, Black Sand-shell Mussel, VMP@@
Musculium partumeium, Swamp Fingernail Clam, VMP
Musculium securis, Pond Fingernail Clam, VMP
Pyganodon (=*Anodonta*) *cf., grandis* X *cataracta*, Common Floater VMP@@
Sphaerium simile, Grooved Fingernail Clam, VMP

Crustacea

Orconectes virilis, Crayfish, VMP

Spiders (R. Hutchinson, 9 species)

Dictyna sp., FWG
Dolomedes sp., Fishing Spider, VMP
Enoplognatha ovata, VMP
Eris militaris, Jumping Spider, VMP
Metaphidippus sp., Jumping Spider, VMP
Pardosa moesta, FWG
Pardosa modica, FWG
Tetragnatha sp., Orb Weaver Spider, VMP
Trochosa terricola, Spider, VMP

Mites

Limnochares americana, Red Spider Mite, FWG

Springtails (F. Brodo, 4 species)

Entomomobyidae, Springtail, FWG
Isotomidae, Springtail, FWG
Sminthuridae, 2 species, Springtails, FWG

Insects

Mayflies: Ephemeroptera, 3 species, VMP

Dragonflies & Damselflies (R. Hutchinson, 7 species)

Argia moesta, Powdered Dancer, VMP

Basiaeschna janata, Springtime Darner, VMP

Coenagrion resolutum, Taiga Bluet, VMP

Enallagna sp., Bluet, VMP

Ischnura verticalis, Eastern Forktail, VMP

Leucorrhinia intacta, Whiteface, FWG,VMP

Libellula julia, Ten-spot Banded Dragonfly, VMP

Orthoptera (F. Brodo, 2 species)

Melanoplus sp., Grasshopper, FWG

Ptero phylla sp., Katydid, FWG

Thrips (F. Brodo, 5 species)

Aeolothripidae, 2 species, Banded Wing Thrips, FWG

Aeolothrips fasciatus, Banded Wing thrips, FWG

Thysanoptera, 2 species, thrips, FWG

Bugs: Hemiptera (A. Hamilton, 7 species)

Cosmopepla conspicillaris, Stink Bug, FWG

Miridae, 2 Plant Bugs, VMP

Nabidae, Damsel Bug, VMP

Pentatomidae, Stink Bug, VMP

Reduviidae, Assassin Bug, VMP

Saldidae, Shore Bug, FWG

Bugs: Homoptera (A. Hamilton, 11+ species)

Aphididae, several Aphids, FWG

Athysanus argentarius, Leafhopper,VMP

Ceresa lutea, Treehopper, VMP

Cyrtolobus sp., Treehopper, VMP

Diplocolenus evansi, Leafhopper, VMP

Doratura stylata, Leafhopper, VMP

Draeculacephala antica, Sharpshooter, VMP

Latalus personatus, Leafhopper,VMP

Latalus ocellaris, Leafhopper, VMP

Neophilaenus lineatus, Lined Spittlebug, VMP

Phileanus spumarius, Meadow Spittlebug, VMP

Beetles (H. Goulet, D. Bright, S. Laplante, A. Smetana, 27 species)

Agonum extensicolle, Woodland Ground Beetle, VMP

Agonum melanarium, Woodland Ground Beetle, VMP

Alleochorinae sp., Obscure Rove Beetle, FWG

Anisodactylus sanctaecrucis, Ground Beetle, VMP

Bembidion castor, Ground Beetle, FWG

Bembidion patruele, Patruus Bembid Gr. Beetle, VMP

Bembidion planum, Bembid Ground Beetle, VMP

Brachinus cyanochroaticus, Bombardier Ground Beetle, VMP

Cantharis rotundicollis, Soldier Beetle, FWG

Carabus granulatus, Searcher Ground Beetle, VMP

Carpelimus sp., Spiny-legged Rove Beetle Oxytelinae, FWG

Chlaenius impunctifrons, Pubescent Ground Beetle, VMP

Chlaenius lithophilus, Pubescent Ground Beetle, VMP

Chlaenius pensylvanicus, Pubescent Ground Beetle, VMP

Cicindela sp., Tiger Beetle, FWG

Harmonia axyridis, Southern Lady Beetle, FWG

Helophorus sp., Water Scavenger Beetle, FWG

Hylurgopinus rufipes, Native Elm Bark Beetle, FWG

Hypera nigrirostris, Black-snouted Weevil, VMP

Lema trilinea, Threelined Potato Beetle, FWG

Phyllobius oblongus, European Snout Weevil, FWG

Phyllophaga sp., June Beetle, FWG

Polydrusus impressifrons, Green Leaf Weevil, FWG

Propylea quatuordecimpunctata, 14-spotted Lady Beetle, VMP

Psyllobora vigintimaculata, 20-spotted Lady Beetle, VMP

Scymus sp. Lady Beetle, FWG
Trirhabda canadensis, Canada Leaf Beetle, FWG
Caddisflies: 3 + species, FWG
Lepidoptera
(D. Lafontaine, P. Hall, 33 species)
Butterflies
Celastrina ladon, Spring Azure, VMP
Coenonympha tullia, Common Ringlet, VMP,FWG
Colias philodice, Clouded Sulphur, FWG
Glaucopsyche lygdamus, Silvery Blue, FWG,VMP
Megisto cymela, Little Wood Satyr, VMP
Nymphalis milberti, Milbert's Tortoiseshell, VMP
Papilio canadensis, Cdn. Tiger Swallowtail, FWG
Papilio polyxenes, Black Swallowtail, FWG, VMP
Phyciodes cocyta, Northern Crescent, VMP
Pieris rapae, Cabbage White, FWG, VMP
Moths
Acleris sp., Leaf Roller Moth, FWG
Agrotis ipsilon, Black Cutworm Moth, FWG
Autographa ampla, Large Looper Moth, FWG
Crocigrapha normani, Owlet Moth or Underwing, FWG
Cucullia intermedia, Owlet Moth or Underwing, FWG
Cycnia oregonensis, Oregon Cycnia, FWG
Heliomata cycladata, Common Spring Moth, FWG
Hyppa sp., Owlet Moth or Underwing, FWG
Lacanobia atlantica, Owlet Moth or Underwing, FWG
Leuconycta diphteroides, Green Leuconycta, FWG
Lithacodia carneola, Pink-barred Lithacodia, FWG
Ochropleura plecta, Flame-shouldered Dart, FWG
Orthosia rubescens, Ruby Quaker, FWG
Pseudaletia unipuncta, Armyworm Moth, FWG
Raphia frater, The Brother, FWG
Rheumaptera hastata, Spear-marked Black, FWG
Spilosoma virginica, Virginian Tiger Moth, FWG
Tetracis cachexiata, White Slant-line, FWG
Trichodezia albovittata, White-striped Black, FWG
Zale galbanata, Maple Zale, FWG
Zanclognatha cruralis, Early Zanclognatha, FWG
Skippers
Ancyloxypha numitor, Least Skipper, FWG
Poanes hobomok, Hobomok Skipper, FWG,VMP
Bees, Wasps & Ants (H. Goulet, L. Dumouchel 25+ species)
Ametastegia pallipes, Violet Sawfly, FWG
Andrenidae, 2 species, Andrenid Bees, FWG
Apis mellifera, Honey Bee, FWG
Bombus impatiens, Bumble Bee, FWG
Braconidae, 5+ species, Parasitic Wasps, FWG
Dialictus sp., Sweat Bea, FWG
Dolerus nitens, Grass Sawfly, FWG
Eutomostethus ephippium, Lawn Sawfly, FWG
Formicidae, 2 Species, Ants, FWG
Ichneumonidae, 5 + species, Parasitic Wasps, FWG
Kaliofenusa ulmi, Elm Leafminer Sawfly, FWG
Monophadnoides geniculatus, Raspberry Sawfly, FWG
Ophion sp., Parasitic Wasps, FWG
Sphecidae sp., (or Crabroninae), Digger Wasp, FWG
Flies (F. Brodo, J. Cumming, R. Vockeroth, D.M. Wood, 67 + species)
Allognosta obscuriventris, Soldier Fly, FWG
Americina adusta, Dung Fly, FWG
Amoebaleria helveola, Heleomyzid Fly, FWG
Anopheles sp., Mosquito, FWG
Anthomyiidae, several Anthomyiid Flies, FWG
Antocha obtusa, Crane Fly, VMP

Argyra albicans, Long-legged Fly, FWG
Argyra rogusta, Long-legged Fly, FWG
Calliphoridae, several Blow Flies, FWG
Ceratopogonidae, Biting Midge, FWG
Chaetopsis sp., Picture-winged Fly, FWG
Chironomidae, several Midges, FWG
Chloropidae, 4 Frit Flies, FWG
Chromatomyia sp., Leaf/stem miner, FWG
Chrysotus obliquus, Long-legged Fly, FWG
Compsobata sp., Stilt-legged Fly, FWG
Coquillettidia perturbans, Mosquito, FWG
Cryptomeigenia simplex, Parasitic Fly, FWG
Dicranomyia longipennis, Crane Fly, VMP
Dioctria baumaueri, Robber Fly, FWG
Dolichopus albicoxa, Long-legged Fly, FWG
Dolichopus canadensis, Long-leg.Fly, FWG
Drosophila sp., Pomace Fly, FWG
Enicomira minor, Black Scavenger Fly, FWG
Erioptera mesopthalma, Crane Fly, FWG
Hydrellia sp., Shore Fly, FWG
Idiocera blanda, Crane Fly, VMP
Lejops lineatus, Hover Fly, FWG
Lispe sociabilis, Muscoid Fly, FWG
Lonchoptera furcata, Pointed-wing Fly, FWG
Muscina assimilis, Muscoid Fly, FWG
Nephrotoma ferruginea, Crane Fly, VMP
Notiphila sp., Shore Fly, FWG
Orfelia sp., Fungus Gnat, FWG
Panzeria sp. Parasitic Fly, FWG
Pargus angustifrons, Hover Fly, FWG
Parasetigena silvestris, Parasitic Fly, FWG
Parhelophus laetus, Hover Fly, FWG
Parydra (*Chaetoapnaea*) sp., Shore Fly, FWG
Phoridae, Humpbacked Fly, FWG
Pilaria recondita, Crane Fly, VMP
Pilaria tenuipes, Crane Fly, VMP
Pipunculus sp., Big-headed Fly, FWG
Platycheirus quadratus, Hover Fly, FWG
Platypalups sp., Dance Fly, FWG
Rhamphomyia longicauda, Dance Fly, FWG
Saltella spondylii, Scavenger Fly, FWG
Sarcophagidae, several Flesh Flies, FWG
Scatella, sp., Shore Fly, FWG
Scathophaga furcata, Dung Fly, FWG
Schaenomyza litorella, Muscoid Fly, FWG
Sphaerophorina novae angliae, Hover Fly, FWG
Symplecta cana, Crane Fly, VMP
Temnostoma balyras, Hover Fly, FWG
Tetanocera, Marsh Fly, FWG
Tipula caloptera, Crane Fly, VMP
Tipula concava, Crane Fly, VMP
Tipula furca, Crane Fly, VMP
Winthemia quadripustulata, Parasitic Fly, FWG
Zodion intermedium, Thick-headed Fly, FWG
Zodion sp., Thick-headed Fly, FWG

Amphibians & Reptiles
(R. Alvo, F. Schueler Macoun Club, 6 species)

Bufo americanus, American, Toad, VMP
Chrysemys picta, Midland Painted Turtle, VMP
Rana catesbiana, Bull Frog, VMP
Rana clamitans, Green Frog, VMP
Rana pipiens, Leopard Frog, VMP
Rana sylvatica, Wood Frog, VMP

Fish (F. Schueler and others, 5 species)
Cyprinus carpio, Common Carp, VMP
Lepomis gibbosus, Pumpkinseed, VMP
Micropterus dolomieu, Smallmouth Bass, VMP
Perca flavescens, Yellow Perch, VMP
Pomoxis nigromaculatus, Black Crappie, VMP

Birds (R. Alvo, T. Beck, E. Dunn, S. Wendt, 55 species)

Actitis macularia, Spotted Sandpiper, VMP
Agelaius phoeniceus, Red-winged Blackbird, FWG, VMP
Anas platyrhynchos, Mallard, FWG,VMP
Anas rubripes, American Black Duck, FWG, VMP
Ardea herodias, Great Blue Heron, FWG
Bombycilla cedrorum, Cedar Waxwing, FWG, VMP

Butorides striatus, Green-backed Heron, FWG, HBP
Caloptes auratus, Northern Flicker, FWG, VMP
Cardinalis cardinalis, Northern Cardinal, FWG, VMP
Carpodacus mexicanus, House Finch, FWG, VMP
Carduelis pinus Pine Siskin, VMP
Carduelis tristis, American Goldfinch, FWG, VMP
Chaetura pelagica, Chimney Swift, FWG, VMP
Charadrius vociferus, Killdeer, VMP
Columba livia, Rock Dove, FWG, VMP
Contopus virens, Eastern Wood-Pewee, FWG, VMP
Corvus brachyrhynchos, American Crow, FWG, VMP
Cyanocitta cristata, Blue Jay, FWG,VMP
Dendroica petechia, Yellow Warbler, FWG, VMP
Dendroica pinus Pine Warbler, VMP
Dumetella carolinensis, Gray Catbird, FWG, VMP
Empidonax minimus, Least Flycatcher, FWG, VMP
Geothlypis trichas Common Yellowthroat, VMP
Hirundo pyrrhonota, Cliff Swallow, VMP
Hirundo rustica, Barn Swallow, FWG, VMP
Icterus galbula, Northern Oriole, FWG,VMP
Larus delawarensis, Ring-billed Gull, FWG, VMP
Megaceryle alcyon, Belted Kingfisher, FWG
Melospiza melodia, Song Sparrow, FWG, VMP
Mniotilta varia, Black & White Warbler, VMP
Molothrus ater Brown-headed Cowbird VMP
Myiarchus crinitus, Great Crested Fly-catcher, FWG, VMP
Parus atricapillus, Black-capped Chickadee, FWG, VMP
Passer domesticus, House Sparrow, FWG, VMP
Passerina cyanea, Indigo Bunting, FWG
Phalacrocorax auritus Double-crested Cormorant, VMP
Picoides pubescens, Downy Woodpecker, VMP
Picoides villosus, Hairy Woodpecker, VMP
Progne subis, Purple Martin, FWG, VMP
Quiscalus quiscula, Common Grackle, FWG, VMP
Riparia riparia, Bank Swallow, VMP
Sayornis phoebe, Eastern Phoebe, FWG, VMP
Sitta canadensis, Red-breasted Nuthatch, VMP
Sitta caroliniensis, White-breasted Nuthatch, VMP
Sphyrapicus varius, Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, VMP
Spizella passerina, Chipping Sparrow, FWG, VMP
Setophaga ruticilla American Redstart, VMP
Sturnus vulgarus, European Starling, FWG, VMP
Tachycineta bicolor, Tree Swallow, FWG, VMP
Troglodytes aedon, House Wren, VMP
Turdus migratorius, American Robin, FWG, VMP
Tyrannus tyrannus, Eastern Kingbird, FWG, VMP
Vireo gilvus, Warbling Vireo, FWG, VMP
Vireo olivaceus, Red-eyed Vireo, FWG, VMP
Zenaida macroura, Mourning Dove, FWG,VMP

Mammals (Macoun Club, 7 species)

Castor canadensis, Beaver, VMP
Marmota monax, Woodchuck, VMP
Ondatra zibethicus, Muskrat, VMP
Procyon lotor, Raccoon, VMP
Sciurus carolinensis, Grey Squirrel, VMP
Tamias striatus, Eastern Chipmunk, VMP
Tamiasciurus hudsonicus, Red Squirrel, FWG, VMP¤

The Missing White Oak of Pontiac Co., Quebec

Daniel F. Brunton

That didn't take long !

In a recent article on the distribution of White Oak (*Quercus alba* L.) in the Ottawa District (Brunton 1997), it was noted that a gap existed in the range of this rare tree of dry, rocky, uplands in the Ottawa Valley. No populations were known between those found scattered along the Eardley Escarpment and the Ottawa River shore in the Ottawa District and those in the Petawawa - Pembroke - Calumet area. Since this pattern is not seen in the distribution of other uncommon southern vascular plant species in the Ottawa Valley, it seemed reasonable to suspect that the distribution gaps reflect a lack of botanical investigation rather than a genuine absence of White Oak. Field naturalists were encouraged to be alert to the possibility of White Oak populations in the apparent distribution gap in Pontiac Co., Quebec and/ or Renfrew Co., Ontario.

On 16 August 1997, 2.0 km south of the village of Bryson in Litchfield Township, Pontiac County, along the north side of the road leading to the Grand Calumet hydro power station located 0.5 km away at the Ottawa River, just such a population of White Oak was discovered. Here, small White Oak trees are scattered with White Cedar (*Thuja occidentalis),* Basswood (*Tilia americana*) and White Elm (*Ulmus americana*) along earthen ledges on a 15 m high, south-facing marble and granite cliff which is heavily overgrown with Poison-ivy (*Toxicodendron rydbergii*) (*D.F. Brunton & K.L. McIntosh 13,380*, DFB, MT). A variety of herbs of dry, open sites grow with the oaks, including Poverty Grass (*Danthonia compressa*), Prickly Rose (*Rosa acicularis*) and Marginal Shield Fern (*Dryopteris marginalis*). Rock Sandwort (*Minuartia michauxii*), a provincially rare species of dry, calcareous sites (Bouchard *et al.* 1983) was found to be fairly common on the cliff ledges. During our brief survey we did not relocate the provincially rare Purple Cliffbrake (*Pellaea atropurpurea*) or Rock-cress (*Arabis holboellii*) observed at this site in the early 1970s (Brunton & Lafontaine 1974). Another provincially rare species, however, the Virginia Stickseed (*Hackelia virginiana*), was found to be common at the base of the cliff.

This site is almost exactly mid way between the middle Ottawa Valley and Ottawa District populations of White Oak. It seems reasonable to conclude,

then, that White Oak occurs regularly along the Quebec side of the Ottawa Valley from Pontiac County southeastward. It likely is localized here with other southern species in warmer-than-normal, south-facing sites such as the one found at Bryson.

The apparent gap in its distribution between the Ottawa District and the middle Ottawa Valley does indeed appear to have been only a gap in botanical investigations. Given the interesting vascular flora found at the Bryson site, including at least five provincially rare species, this area of the Outaouais certainly warrants a more thorough botanical examination.

Literature Cited

Bouchard, A., D. Barabé, M. Dumais & S. Hay. 1983. The Rare Plants of Quebec. *Syllogeus* 48, National Museum of Natural Sciences, Ottawa.

Brunton, D.F. 1997. White Oak (*Quercus alba*) in southeastern Ontario and the Ottawa District. *T&L* 31: 100-108.

Brunton, D.F. & J.D. Lafontaine. 1974. An unusual escarpment flora in western Quebec. *Canadian Field-Naturalist* 88: 337-344.¤

Have You Seen Any Great Horned Owl Nests?

Dr. Paul R. Gully, working with the Innis Point Observatory, is pursuing a project, in his spare time, to study the migration and nesting success of Great Horned Owls, in the Ottawa-Carleton Region. Paul began banding in Saskatchewan, under the tutelage of Dr. Stuart Houston. He is following a similar protocol to that used by Dr. Houston to band over 6,000 Great Horned Owls (in his spare time). Paul would like to be informed of any active Great Horned Owl nests in the region so that, with the land owner's permission, nestlings can be banded when 2-6 weeks of age.

Please contact Paul at 829-0108.¤

Winter & Spring Bird Sightings

(for the period Dec 1 1996 - May 31 1997)

Chris Traynor

Boreal Owl by Ken Allison

Winter Sightings

Another near record snowfall made for another delightful Ottawa winter. Once again winter only grudgingly seemed to want to give way to spring.

WATERBIRDS

It was certainly an interesting winter for visiting local watering holes. With most of the district's rivers and lakes frozen, open water tends to attract any waterbirds that linger in the area. A **Double-crested Cormorant** was present at Billings Bridge throughout December as was an **American Coot** that lingered late into February. A **Ring-billed Gull**, unusual in the winter, was sighted here in early February.

Manotick had a surprisingly large list of ducks frequenting the open water near the bridge. A **Hooded Merganser**, two **Wood Ducks** and a **Gadwall** were present at various times and were joined (Feb. 16th) by a **Northern Pintail**. None of

these birds are expected here in the winter so to have such a variety at one spot is quite unique and a treat.

The Ottawa River hosted the usual assortment of diving ducks. All three **scoter** species were sighted off the Britannia pier. **Oldsquaw** were present as well but in small numbers. A single **Greater White-fronted Goose** was off the pier in December (6th). **Snow Geese** lingered at Ottawa Beach at least until December 15th, and several remained at the Experimental Farm off Greenbank Road until that date as well. A single **Ring-necked Duck** was present at Lemieux Island (Jan. 1st). Both immature and adult **Barrow's Goldeneye** were reported along the Ottawa River with sightings coming from Britannia in the west to Remic Rapids in the east. The tiny **Bufflehead** was spotted along the Rideau River on the 11th of February.

RAPTORS

The winter of 96-97 was one of our better winters for raptors in recent memory, with the northern owls drawing much of the attention. A **Northern Hawk Owl** showed up on the 4th Line Road in Kanata in early December and was present until the end of March. **Snowy Owls**, which generally appear along the Ottawa River in November, were a bit tardy this year arriving at Dick Bell Park on Dec. 1st and the Britannia pier on Dec. 5th. While not numerous, snowies were still found in their traditional haunts. The erratic **Short-eared Owl** was reported from Armstrong Road (Dec. 14-15th) which has always been a favoured spot for this species.

A **Great Gray Owl** was reported from White Lake (northwest of Ottawa) on January 1st and this proved to be a prelude to a small incursion into the 50 kilometre circle of the Ottawa District. One appeared in Dunrobin (Jan. 11th) and from that point on single birds were appearing in a wide range of locations. As is usually the case when these birds arrive in numbers, they were also ending up at the Wild Bird Care Centre. Road side perches and a low flight path are not the best combinations for these birds which are then frequently struck by automobiles. Great Grays are showing up with greater regularity in recent years. This is a curiosity at the moment. Discussions with other birders reveals plenty of speculation as to why this is happening but it is a happy development to be enjoyed while we can.

The highly sought **Boreal Owl** was cause for some excitement. While the small movement detected last fall did not materialize into an "invasion" this may have been due to the species' reclusive nature. One bird in Almonte (Feb. 16th) was not accessible to the public. Another bird was present around a feeder in Chelsea (Feb. 8-9th), in a yard that backed onto a densely covered ravine, an ideal spot for such an owl. It was actually possible at this time to get

all three northern owls on the same day. A rare feat indeed! While the Chelsea bird eluded many, another Boreal Owl appeared in Clyde Woods (Feb. 24th) and remained throughout the period. This bird gave many Ottawa birders their first chance to see a Boreal Owl without having to go to Amherst Island.

Lastly, a red morph **Eastern Screech Owl** returned to roost in a flicker box in the village of Osgoode.

Peregrine Falcons were sighted in all three months, with reports coming from downtown Ottawa, the Trail Road dump in Nepean, and places in between. Several **Merlins** were also spotted as were small numbers of **American Kestrel.**

Accipiter reports were few this winter. A **Coopers Hawk** continued to frequent the Central Experimental Farm. **Sharp-shinned Hawk** reports were few but not reflective of their more common status as a predator around local bird feeders.

The **Bald Eagle** was widely reported this winter. Most of the reports were outside the District but they were close enough to be of interest. Eagles were sighted from Meech Lake, the Luskville escarpment and Quyon on the Quebec side. Farther afield, there were four at Westport (Dec. 1-15th), two at Calabogie (Feb. 2nd) and seven at Ivy Lea (Feb. 16th). Single birds were also reported from Cornwall and Prescott. A single **Turkey Vulture** (Jan. 7th) was certainly out of place. **Buteos** were around in small numbers but not reported.

PASSERINES

It was not an impressive winter for any of our winter finches. The **Evening Grosbeaks** that used to descend on feeders and clean them out continue to be reported outside the city but no longer seem to venture into Ottawa in any numbers. Both **White-winged** and **Red Crossbills** were reported this winter but almost all the reports were from heavily wooded areas such as Riddell Road (Dunrobin) and the Ramsay Lake Road (Gatineau Park). Both waxwings were present with **Bohemians** being reported more often.

Some out of place birds included two **Eastern Meadowlarks** (Jan. 5th), a **Common Snipe** (Jan. 6th) and a **Belted Kingfisher** (Feb. 15th).

Spring Bird Sightings

MARCH

An abundance of reports were from the Kanata-Dunrobin area. In particular, the 2nd, 4th and 6th Line Roads. A wide variety of raptor reports were received including **Northern Hawk Owl, Merlin, Red-shouldered Hawk,** and **Northern Goshawk.** There were also reports of Merlin from the Jack Pine Trail and the Britannia area. A white-phase **Gyrfalcon** put in a brief appearance (24th).

These are gorgeous birds, although when they arrive here they tend to be less immaculately white than field guide depictions. The 28th of March saw the return of four **Sandhill Cranes** to their favoured spot on Milton Road.

One of the traditional spring outings for Ottawa birders is a visit to the flooded fields of the Bearbrook/Riceville/Bourget areas. Waterfowl numbers usually peak here towards the end of March. This year there were no March reports from the area because of unfavourable conditions.

APRIL

The trend of the previous month was continued with few birds really standing out. The bird status line reports show the expected pattern of returning birds. In perusing the month's reports one thing became apparent to me. You need only one really good bird to make a great month. April 1997 was such a month. A **Ross's Goose** was discovered on the 26th and remained along the Ottawa River anywhere from Masson to Thurso. This diminutive goose from the arctic tundra was a 1st record for the Ottawa District and brought birders flocking to see it. (Unfortunately birders formed some of the better flocks this month.) The Riceville/Bourget area finally produced some waterfowl with 120 **Snow Geese**, 10-15,000 **Canada Geese** and 3,000 **Northern Pintails** being seen on the 6th. While better than in 1996, these numbers are still low. Two **Greater White-fronted Geese** were reported from the Milton Road (5-12th) along with small numbers of Snow Geese. The **Greater White-fronted Goose** is still a rare, although regular, migrant.

A good selection of gulls was present at the Nepean Dump including **Iceland, Glaucous** and as many as six **Lesser Black-backed Gulls**. The latter was once a rare species in Ottawa. **Ring-billed, Herring** and **Great Black-backed Gulls** were also present at the dump. Anyone interested in studying large gulls in their various plumages would be hard pressed to find a better spot.

A **Great Gray Owl** was reported from Pinhey Forest (27th) and there were a few reports of a **Long-eared Owl** from Clyde Woods. With the encroaching development this may become a thing of the past. No meadow means no meadow voles. This means no owls.

Lastly, a white phase **Gyrfalcon**, possibly the same bird as in March, was reported from Kanata on the 19th.

MAY

The **Ross's Goose** hung in at least until May 4th. A **Greater White-fronted Goose** was sighted along the Carp River (2nd). A **Great Egret** was also spotted at Carp on the 1st and another at Black Bay near Thurso also on the 1st. A

Tundra Swan was at the Burnside pit for a few days (14-15th). The Embrum sewage lagoons had three **Ruddy Ducks** (3rd) and a **Redhead** (19th).

An impressive list of shorebirds was also sighted from the Embrum lagoons. A **Hudsonian Godwit, Short-billed Dowitchers, Dunlin, White-rumped Sandpiper** and an excellent count of **Wilson's Phalarope** (20) were present on the 18th along with **Least Sandpiper** and both **Greater and Lesser Yellowlegs. Semi-palmated Plover** and **Semi-palmated Sandpiper** were there a few days later and a **Red Knot** showed up on the 31st.

In May both **Coopers Hawk** and **Merlin** were paired off at the Britannia Woods. It is rare for either of these species to breed here in such close proximity to so many people, and also so close to each other. Even more exciting were reports of a pair of **Peregrine Falcons** from downtown Ottawa. Having all three species breeding in Ottawa is certainly noteworthy and hopefully this trend will continue.

A rarity in Ottawa, the **Laughing Gull**, was reported from the Burnside pit (2nd). A **Caspian Tern** (11th) was sighted at Thurso and a **Little Gull** was at the Almonte lagoons on the 31st.

May had several excellent reports for returning warblers and insect eaters. The tiny **Blue-gray Gnatcatcher** was reported several times from Vincent Massey Park and also from the Bill Mason Centre near Dunrobin. **Cerulean Warblers** were at the Champlain Lookout area (Gatineau Park) as was the rare (in the District) **Prairie Warbler**. A **Prairie Warbler** was also discovered May 11th along the bike path at the western end of the Ottawa River Parkway and lingered here at least three days. A **Prothonotary Warbler** was found at Britannia (20th) and was also found on the 21st. This large warbler is rarely reported in Ottawa.

After several poor years, the last two springs have had excellent movements of warblers through Ottawa. Britannia, as usual, was the best spot with as many as 20 species recorded on some days. Vincent Massey Park was also a good choice.

Bird sightings for this article are based on reports from the Bird Status Line as well as the author's own records and personal communications. Birders should note that information called in to the Bird Status Line should not be restricted to rarities or unusual sightings. An accurate picture of local bird trends is only possible if common birds are reported as well.

Thanks to all who called in reports and thanks also to Ken Allison for his excellent artwork.¤

How Many Birders Does It Take?

Moving the Jack Pine Trail Club Feeder

Cendrine Huemer

On November 1, members and guests of the Birds' Committee moved the Jack Pine Trail Feeder about 20 metres southeast of the location it has occupied for over 25 years.

After all this time, the woods have grown and understorey disappeared, leaving the feeder a little more exposed. Birds became more wary of the open space and visited it less. After choosing just the right trees, and engaging expert help, the feeder is now a little higher, better sheltered, and more welcoming to the birds.

Roy Millen, who has been caring for the feeder for over 15 years, was on hand to make sure that the systems of pulleys and hooks he has finely tuned over the years was faithfully reproduced.

A local chickadee was noted to say "This is a much better location. I really feel much less vulnerable." A red-breasted nuthatch mumbled "Thanks very much."

Colin Bowen, Bruce Di Labio and daughter Julianne, Matthew Owers, Cendrine Huemer, Bev Scott, Mike Tate, Chris Traynor, Gib Morleau, Roy Millen, Rick Ticknor.

Answer: It takes 11 birders. ¤

Coming Events

arranged by the Excursions & Lectures Committee.
For further information,
call the Club number (722-3050) after 10 a.m.

Times stated for excursions are departure times. Please arrive earlier; leaders start promptly. If you need a ride, don't hesitate to ask the leader. Restricted trips will be open to non-members only after the indicated deadlines.

ALL OUTINGS: Please bring a lunch on full-day trips and dress according to the weather forecast and the activity. Binoculars and/or spotting scopes are essential on all birding trips. Unless otherwise stated, transportation will be by car pool.

REGISTERED BUS TRIPS: Make your reservation for Club bus excursions by sending a cheque or money order (payable to The Ottawa Field-Naturalists' Club) to E.M. Dickson, 2037 Honeywell Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario K2A 0P7, at least ten days in advance. Include your name, address, telephone number and the name of the outing. Your cooperation is appreciated by the Committee so that we do not have to wait to the last moment to decide whether a trip should be cancelled due to low registration. We also wish to discourage the actual payment of bus fees on the day of the event.

EVENTS AT THE CANADIAN MUSEUM OF NATURE: The Club is grateful to the Museum for their cooperation and thanks the Museum for the use of these excellent facilities. Club members must be prepared to show their membership cards to gain access for Club functions after regular museum hours.

BIRD STATUS LINE: Phone 860-9000 to learn of recent sightings or birding potential in the Ottawa area. To report recent sightings call Michael Tate at 825-1231. This service is run on behalf of the Birds Committee and is available to members and non-members.

Le Club des Ornithologues de l'Outaouais has a similar service, in French, run by Daniel St-Hilaire. The Club number is 778-3413 and the Bird Status Line is 778-0737.

Sunday
11 January
8:00 a.m.

WINTER BIRDING AT THE CORNWALL POWER DAM
Leader: Bruce Di Labio
Meet: Elmvale Shopping Centre, northeast corner of the parking lot, St. Laurent Boulevard at Smyth Road. Overwintering gulls, waterfowl and seasonal species frequenting the vicinity of the Moses-Saunders Power Dam will be sought on this full-day outing. Bring a lunch, a warm drink and heavy winter clothing, as well as proof of citizenship. (We may travel to the American side of the dam.) Transportation will be by private car.

Tuesday **13 January** **7:30 p.m.**	**OFNC 119th ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING** **Meet:** Auditorium, Canadian Museum of Nature, Metcalfe and McLeod Streets. The 1998 Council will be elected at this meeting and a full disclosure of the Club's financial position will be given. In addition, there will be a short presentation on the history and activies of the Macoun Club.

Tuesday **10 February** **8:00 p.m.**	**OFNC MONTHLY MEETING** **AN EVENING IN BELIZE** **Speaker:** Jeff Harrison **Meet:** Auditorium, Canadian Museum of Nature, Metcalfe and McLeod Streets. Belize, formerly British Honduras, is a tiny tropical country in Central America barely 50 x 120 miles. It borders Guatemala on the south and west and the Yucatan to the north. Belize is an archeologist's dream littered with undisturbed Mayan sites. It is also a naturalist's dream with a variety of accessible habitats ranging from the coral reef (the second largest in the world) to coastal mangroves, lowland savanna and wetlands, to dense tropical jungles and mountainous pine forests. 70% of the interior is still forested. In a recent trip, Jeff discovered 254 species of birds in one week! Enjoy his photographic tour of some of the best sites in this remarkable country.

Sunday **15 February** **10:00 a.m.**	**SKI TRIP TO THE KEMPTVILLE TREE NURSERY** **Leader:** Don Cuddy The Kemptville Tree Nursery (G. Howard Ferguson Forestry Station) closed a few years ago. The forested sections have been retained by the province. The trails through these several hundred acres are used by some Club members for birding and hiking. It is an interesting area ... a mixture of pine plantation and natural lowland forest with some marsh along the shoreline of Kemptville Creek and its outlet into the Rideau River. It is hoped that a "friends of the forest" group will be established to look after the trails and to promote the natural value of this area. The outing will last 3 to 4 hours, including a short lunch break for which participants should pack a lunch and hot beverage. The skiing will be quite easy over mostly level terrain with a few low hills. The trip is limited to the first 20 people to register by telephoning the Club number (722-3050) prior to February 7th. The meeting place and pertinent details will be given to registrants at that time.

Sunday
8 March
8:00 a.m.

WINTER RAPTORS OF THE OTTAWA AREA
Leaders: Bob Bracken and Bernie Ladouceur
Meet: Lincoln Heights Galleria, northeast corner of the parking lot, Richmond Road at Assaly Road.
This generous half-day outing will be in quest of various species of hawks and owls in the Ottawa area. Transportation will be by private car. Warm clothing, a snack and a hot drink are strongly recommended.

Tuesday
10 March
8:00 p.m.

AMPHIBIANS OF THE OTTAWA DISTRICT - THEIR SECRETIVE WAYS
Speaker: Stephen Darbyshire
Meet: Auditorium, Canadian Museum of Nature, Metcalfe and McLeod Streets.
There are 17 species of amphibians in the Ottawa District. Few have seen even half of these. Some are rarely seen and only by chance. Their lives are spent, for the most part, in worlds that we cannot or do not enter. At any time of the year we may walk over thousands of these creatures, oblivious to their presence. How do we gain access to these worlds? Are amphibians in decline? Many think so, and are searching for answers. Stephen will provide an enlightening look into the mysterious lives of amphibians and attempt to answer these and other perplexing questions.

Sunday
22 March
2:00 a.m.
to
8:00 a.m.

EARLY MORNING OWLING
Leaders: Tony Beck and Bernie Ladouceur
Meet: Tim Horton Donuts, south side of Robertson Road (i.e., Old Hwy. 7) between the Richmond Road turnoff and Moodie Drive in Bells Corners.
Experience the thrill of the chase as our two intrepid leaders seek to locate and identify the diagnostic calls of several nocturnal species of owls. The outing is limited to the first 20 individuals to register with the Club number (722-3050).

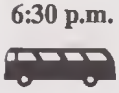
Date and time to be decided

AMPHIBIANS IN SPRING
Leader: Stephen Darbyshire
The success of this outing is highly dependent upon favourable weather conditions. Those registering with the Club number (722-3050) prior to March 25th will be notified of the precise particulars when a decision is reached to proceed with the trip. Rubber boots, a strong flashlight and a dip net (if possible) are recommended.

Friday
3 April
7:30 p.m.

SPARROW IDENTIFCATION WORKSHOP
Instructor: Bruce Di Labio
Meet: Community Gallery, third floor, east wing, Canadian Museum of Nature, Metcalfe and McLeod Streets.
Just started birdwatching and confused by all those LBJs ("little brown jobs") flitting past your binocular lenses? Bruce will conduct a workshop for beginners that focuses on identification by sight and sound of the regularly occurring migrant and breeding species of sparrows in Eastern Ontario. Comparisons with similar species, descriptions of seasonal plumage variations and useful information on behaviour and habitat preferences will be emphasized.

Sunday
5 April
6:30 a.m.
to
6:30 p.m.



BUS EXCURSION: SPRING BIRDING AT PRESQU'ILE
Leaders: Bob Bracken and Colin Gaskell
Meet: Lincoln Heights Galleria, northeast corner of the parking lot, Richmond Road at Assaly Road.
Cost: $30.00 (PLEASE REGISTER EARLY; see Coming Events intro for details)
The Club's traditional spring excursion to Presqu'ile Provincial Park offers an ideal opportunity to study the diverse waterfowl that congregate here during their northward migration. Transportation will be by a comfortable, washroom-equipped motor coach.

Tuesday
14 April
8:00 p.m.

OFNC MONTHLY MEETING
GROWING WILDFLOWERS
Speaker: Albert Dugal
Meet: Auditorium, Canadian Museum of Nature, Metclafe and McLeod Streets
Phone Philip Martin (729-3218) for details.
Many species of wildflowers can easily be grown in urban environments. Botanist Albert Dugal, a longtime devotee of horticultural pursuits, will share his knowledge of collecting, purchasing and nurturing wildflowers. Easy-to-grow species suitable for shade, sun and wetland gardens will be discussed and soil preparation and enrichment techniques will be described. Albert's presentation will also feature suggestions for cultivating some unusual flowering plants such as cacti (there are at least four species of these prickly succulents that can withstand the rigours of our climate), and recommendations for keeping the more aggressive wildflowers in check.

Saturday
18 April
9:00 a.m.

TREES IN SPRING
Leader: Ellaine Dickson
Meet: Lincoln Heights Galleria, northeast corner of the parking lot, Richmond Road at Assaly Road.
The emphasis of this outing will be on the identification of trees before they are in leaf (although certain species may already be in bloom). Ellaine will choose an appropriate study area somewhere in the west end of Ottawa to conduct this outdoor workshop. Bring a lunch for this half-day trip.

Sunday
19 April
6:30 a.m.
to
6:30 p.m.

BUS EXCURSION: HAWKS ALOFT AT DERBY HILL
Leaders: Bob Bracken and Bernie Ladouceur
Meet: Lincoln Height Galleria, northeast corner of the parking lot, Richmond Road at Assaly Road.
Cost: $30.00 (PLEASE REGISTER EARLY; see Coming Events intro for details).
When weather conditions are favourable, the spectacle of thousands of hawks migrating over Derby Hill, New York, is an amazing phenomenon well worth the long bus ride. Please bring proof of citizenship for entry into the United States. Optical equipment in new condition should be registered with Canada Customs in advance of the trip. The excursion will be cancelled on the day before if the weather forecast for the eastern end of Lake Ontario is particularly unfavourable. You will be notified of any change of plan. Transportation will be by a comfortable, washroom-equipped motor coach.

Friday
24 April
7:30 p.m.

OFNC SOIRÉE WINE AND CHEESE PARTY AND ANNUAL AWARDS CEREMONY
Meet: Unitarian Church Hall, 30 Cleary Street.
See the centrefold for further details.¤

ANY ARTICLES FOR TRAIL & LANDSCAPE?

Have you been on an interesting field trip or made some unusual observations recently? Is there a colony of rare plants or a nesting site that needs protection? Write up your thoughts and send them to *Trail & Landscape*. If you have access to an IBM or IBM-compatible computer using 5.25 or 3.5 inch diskettes, all the better. If you don't, we will happily receive submissions in any form—typed, written, printed or painted!

DEADLINE: Material intended for the April-June 1998 issue must be in the editor's hands by February 15, 1998. Mail your manuscripts to:

Fenja Brodo, Editor, *Trail & Landscape*,28 Benson Street, Nepean, Ontario, K2E 5J5
H: (613) 723-2054; Fax: (613) 364-4027.
e-mail fbrodo@cyberus.ca

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